



Legal Aid Foundation

Legal
Aid
Foundation

2023

Annual Report





Legal Aid Foundation, Taiwan

Philosophy

Equality—to fulfill the constitutional right of equal access to the legal system, and to facilitate improvement of economic status

Human Rights—to protect the human rights of the disadvantaged

The Rule of Law—to complement the system of the rule of law

Principles of Service

To be approachable

To adopt efficient procedure

To be flexible

To provide professional services

Mission Statement

To engage in self-reflection, seek reforms and enhance the soundness of the legal aid system

To make legal aid available throughout Taiwan

To actively publicize legal aid information

To allow convenient access to legal aid

To advance the quality of legal aid services

To encourage the participation of lawyers in legal aid and social reform

To strengthen the promotion of legal education for disadvantaged people

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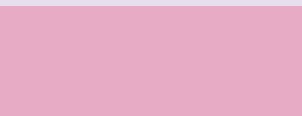
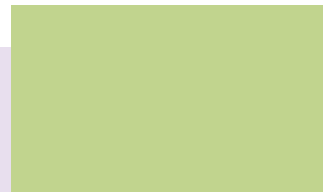
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Ever since the establishment of the Legal Aid Foundation (LAF) on July 1, 2004, more than 730,000 people have applied to LAF for services. In the past nine years, LAF has provided legal consultation in more than 290,000 cases, in addition to providing other legal services including mediation and settlement negotiation, legal document drafting and court representation to over 230,000 underprivileged people.

In 2013, LAF received 136,065 applications and provided legal aid in 36,225 applications and legal consultation in 62,479 cases. To ensure human rights are protected during interrogation, LAF operated the "First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney Program" and the "Indigenous Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney Program". The number of cases received under the two programs both rose significantly since the amendment of Article 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. To save expenses and to serve remote communities, the branch offices started launching the Legal Aid Video Consultation Program. To meet the needs of minority groups and to provide a wider range of services to minority groups such as labor workers and indigenous people, LAF continued to operate the Legal Aid for Consumer Debt Clearance Program and the Legal Aid for Victims of Human Trafficking Program and accepted commissions from the Council of Labor Affairs of the Executive Yuan (restructured and promoted to the Ministry of Labor on February 17, 2014) and the Council of Indigenous Peoples to operate the Labor Litigation Program and the Legal Aid for Indigenous People Program, respectively.

A total of 2,805 attorneys nationwide have registered as LAF legal aid attorneys. Considering that the professional skills and attitude toward investigation of legal aid attorneys play a crucial role in the quality of legal aid, LAF created the Legal Aid Attorney Quality Improvement Team in 2012. The board of directors passed an amendment of the complaint guidelines and drafted regulations including the legal aid handbook for legal aid attorneys in 2013. In 2013, the mechanisms of applying for advance fees and reporting closed cases were reinforced and a case reporting system between district courts and prosecutors office was created. With respect to legal aid attorneys of questionable quality, a case attorney performance evaluation system was activated to impose prompt and mobile control on attorney quality.

In addition, LAF started appointing staff attorneys in 2006 to handle legal aid services including court representation in special cases. In recent years, the staff attorneys have participated in providing legal aid services in high profile cases including the "RCA case", the "CPDC Tainan case", the "Typhoon Morakot disaster" and

the "unemployed factory workers". Since its establishment at the beginning of 2013, the North Legal Aid Staff Attorneys Center not only increased support for the branch offices in important, difficult cases, but also helped remote areas such as creating a video consultation link with the Taiwan Penghu District Court and handled many high profile cases, including the oral argument in the first death penalty case before the supreme court and working with indigenous groups to discuss oral arguments in gun ownership for indigenous people before the supreme court. In 2013, pilot operations were implemented in teams with the aim of studying the needs of minority groups through team work and strengthened interaction with NGO groups.

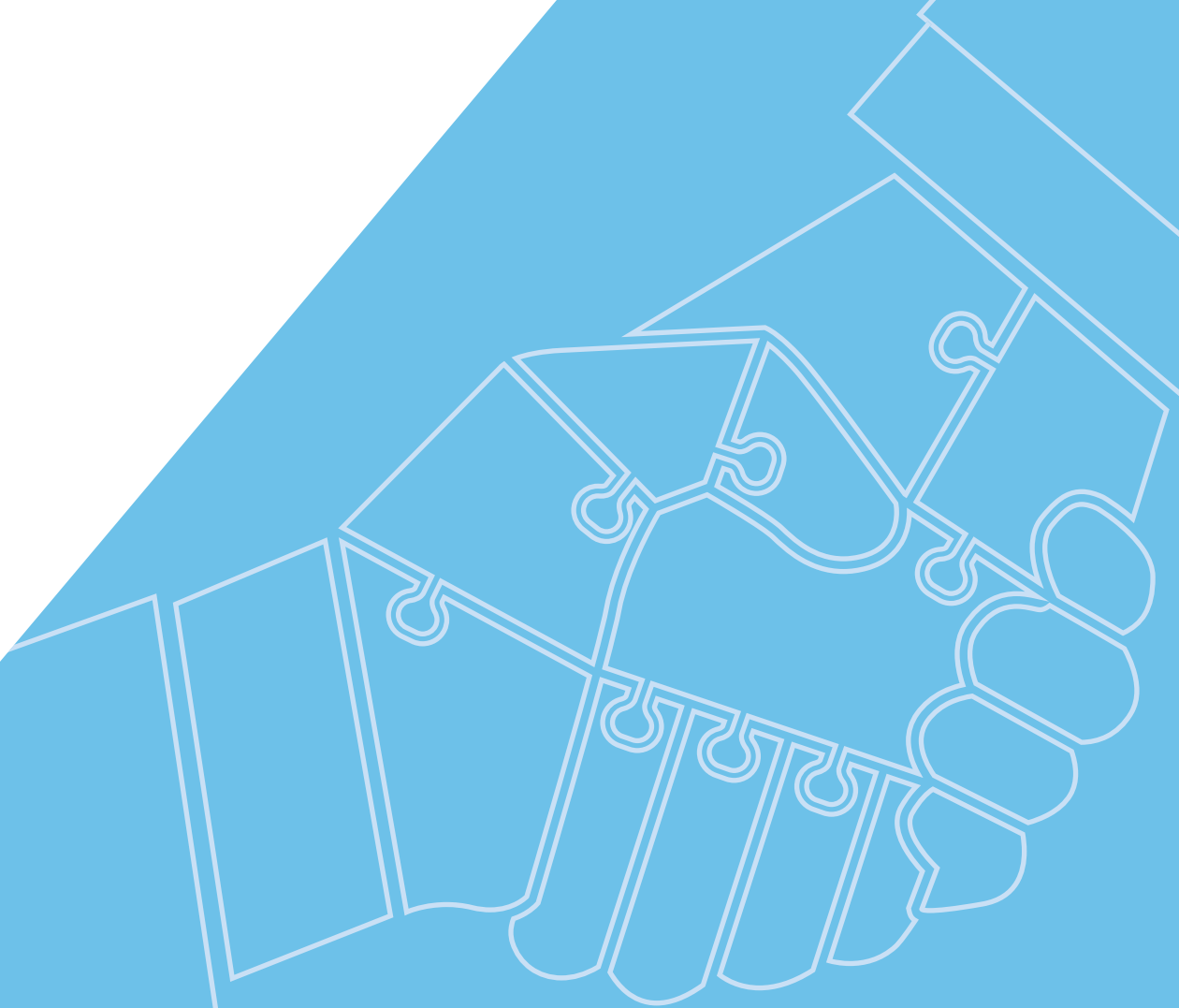
In response to a limited legal aid budget, LAF will be constantly reviewing and improving the legal aid services with the aim of providing aid to more members of the minority groups in more innovative ways while enhancing the quality of service in order to meet public expectations of the Legal Aid Foundation.

Note: 36,225 legal aid cases included 28,584 general cases, 1,852 first interrogation program cases, 1,768 CDCP cases and 4,021 indigenous interrogation program cases.

Chapter 1

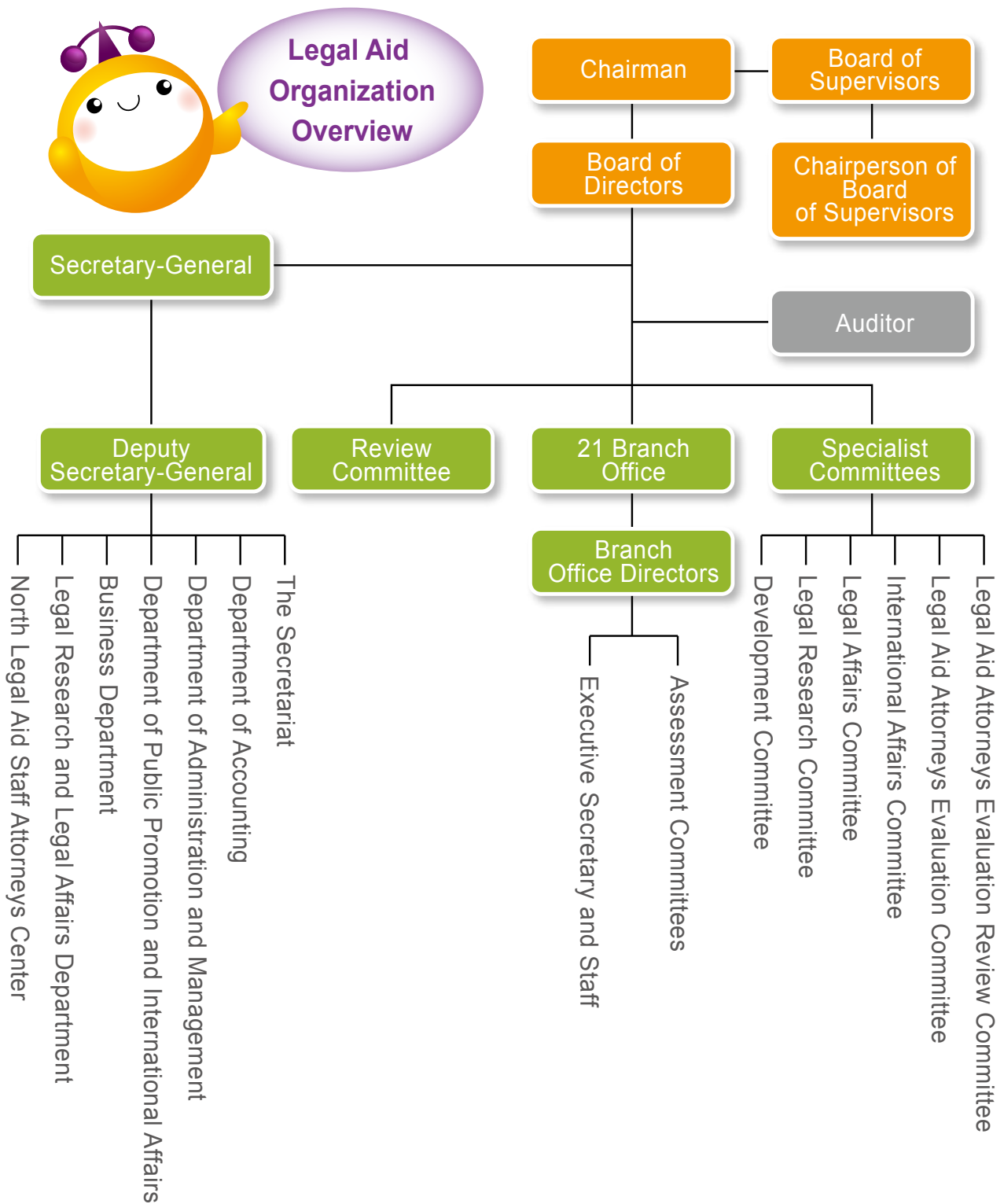
Profile

- Section 1 Organizational Structure
- Section 2 Board of Directors
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- Section 6 Part-Time Personnel



Chapter 1 Profile

Section 1 Organizational Structure



Section 2 Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is the highest decision-making body of the Legal Aid Foundation. Thirteen Directors are appointed by the President of the Judicial Yuan to serve a term of three years on part-time unpaid basis. Directors include: two representatives of the Judicial Yuan; one representative from the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of Interior respectively; four attorneys recommended by the National Bar Association and local Bar Associations as persons who actively participate in legal aid work; two academics or experts who have specialized knowledge in law or in related disciplines; one representative of disadvantaged groups and one representative of indigenous people.

The tenure of the fourth term Board of Directors commenced from March 23, 2013 and will end on March 22, 2016. A total of twelve meetings and one special meeting were convened in 2013. Members of the fourth term Board of Directors are listed as follows.

Chairman

- ◆ Lin Chun-Jung (Attorney-at-Law, Chun-Rong Lin Law Firm)

Directors

- ◆ Chao-Min Chu (Director, Department of Prevention, Rehabilitation and Protection, Ministry of Justice)
- ◆ Jhih-Guang Wu (Professor, Department of Law, Fu Jen Catholic University)
- ◆ Bang-Chao He (Attorney-at-Law, Bang-Chao He Law Firm)
- ◆ Mei-Chen Li (Counselor, Executive-Secretary of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Prevention Committee, Ministry of the Interior, relieved of directorship on August 19, 2013 due to a change of title)
- ◆ Huei-Zong Li (Professor, Department of Law, National Chung Hsing University)
- ◆ Jhih-Ren Jhou (Director, Department of Military Justice, Ministry of National Defense)
- ◆ Jyun-Yi Lin (Director-General, Criminal Department, Judicial Yuan, relieved of directorship on December 17, 2013)

- ◆ Su-Huei Hung (Counselor, Executive-Secretary of Petition and Appeals Committee, Ministry of the Interior, accepting directorship as of August 20, 2013)
- ◆ He-Guei Chen (Attorney-at-Law/Patent Attorney, Taiwan International Patent and Law Office)
- ◆ Jyun-Bi Chen (Director-General, Civil Department, Judicial Yuan)
- ◆ Ta-Hua Yeh (Secretary-General, Taiwan Alliance for Advancement of Youth Rights and Welfare)
- ◆ Chih-Wei Tsai (Associate Professor, Department of Educational Management, National Taipei University of Education)
- ◆ Ping-Cheng Lo (Attorney-at-Law, Wen & Lo Law Firm)



3rd and 4th LAF chairmanship changeover ceremony

Section 3 Board of Supervisors

The Board comprises five Supervisors who serve a term of three years on part-time unpaid basis. They are appointed by the President of the Judicial Yuan, and include: one representative from the Executive Yuan and the Judicial Yuan respectively;

one attorney recommended by the National and local Bar Associations; one person who has specialized knowledge in accounting or in related disciplines and one impartial public figure.

The tenure of the fourth term Board of Supervisors commenced from March 23, 2013 and will end on March 22, 2016. The Board of Supervisors meets once every one to three months, and a total five meetings were convened in 2013. The current members of the Board are listed below.

Chairperson of Board of Supervisors

- ◆ Chun-Mei Ma (Professor, Department of Accounting, Soochow University) Supervisors
- ◆ Rong-Ruey Duh (Professor, Department of Accounting, National Taiwan University)
- ◆ Pi-Hsiu Chou (Senior Counselor, Office of Secretary General, Executive Yuan)
- ◆ Ruey-Cherng Lin (Attorney-at-Law, Zusei Law Firm)
- ◆ Chin-Hung Chang (Accountant-General, Department of Accounting, Judicial Yuan)

Section 4 Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General

A full-time Secretary-General and a Deputy Secretary-General are appointed to take charge of LAF operations under the Chairperson of the Board of Directors, to supervise the performance of staff members on all levels and to guide the business of Branch Offices. The Deputy Secretary-General is appointed by the Chairperson of the Board of Directors to assist the Secretary-General. In addition, departments including the Legal Research and Legal Affairs Department, Business Department, Department of Public Promotion and International Affairs, Department of Administration and Management, Department of Accounting, the Secretariat, the North Legal Aid Staff Attorneys Center and the Auditor, were formed to carry out the business of the Legal Aid Foundation. The functions of the above positions and departments are described as follows.

Secretary-General:

- ◆ Wei-Shyang Chen (Attorney-at-Law, former Lead Counselor of Heng Xin Law Firm, effective June 1, 2013)

Deputy Secretary-General:

- ◆ None

New and former secretary-general at the changeover ceremony (from left: former secretary-general Wen-Jie Jheng, current chairman Lin Chun-Jung, current secretary-general Wei-Shyang Chen)



Unit	Duty	Director
Legal Research and Legal Affairs Department	Deliberating on the stipulation and amendment of regulations and rules; examining contracts; convening educational trainings for attorneys; formulating special programs; other legal matters	Jia-Ying Liang
Business Department	Handling applications for review and complaints; communicating with and supervising branch offices	You-Lin Syu
Department of Public Promotion and International Affairs	Publicity, publication and events management; translating and compiling foreign legal publications and other international matters	Hong-Ru Liang
Department of Administration and Management	Managing general affairs (procurement and other business matters), human resources (personnel and educational trainings), information management (information control and maintenance), document control (processing business correspondence and file management) and cashier	Yi-Shi Su
Department of Accounting	Annual budget, accounting and statistics	Jia-En Sie
Secretariat	Organizing meetings of the Board of Directors and the Board of Supervisors; arranging courtesy visits; handling instructions from Chairperson and Secretary-General	Jin-Lian Sie
North Legal Aid Staff Attorneys Center	Handling major criminal cases, family cases and cases concerning underprivileged people such as indigenous people and juveniles; conducting research for special programs	Sin-Hong Jhou
Auditor	Conducting audit related matters at LAF	None

To ensure the sound development of legal aid work, staff attorneys have been recruited to meet the demand in certain remote areas and for other special circumstances, and to handle cases under special categories or major social concerns. The establishment of staff attorneys first started in 2006. By the end of 2013, there were fourteen staff attorneys in total, among which eight were positioned in the North Legal Aid Staff Attorneys Center, three in Taipei Branch Office, two in Banqiao Branch Office, and one in Tainan Branch Office. The names of staff attorneys are listed as follows.

LAF Branch	Staff Attorney
North Legal Aid Staff Attorneys Center	Sin-Hong Jhou, Miao-Ciou Chen, Zong-En Cai, Ai-Lun Li, Jhih-Juan Li, Jing-Wen Lin, Yi-Hua Yan, Fen-Fen Chen
Taipei Branch	Han-Wei Jhou, Yi-Sing Song, Fang-Jyun Jhu
Banqiao Branch	Shu-Ling Yang, Guei-Fang Jhang
Tainan Branch	Cih-Fong Chen

Section 5 LAF Branch

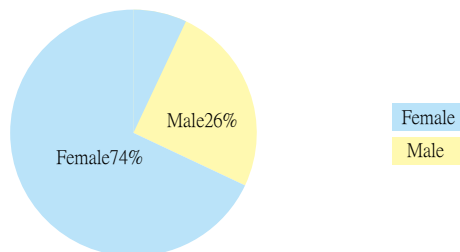
Twenty-one LAF branch offices have been established nationwide to provide face-to-face services to the public, so that the underprivileged people may receive the



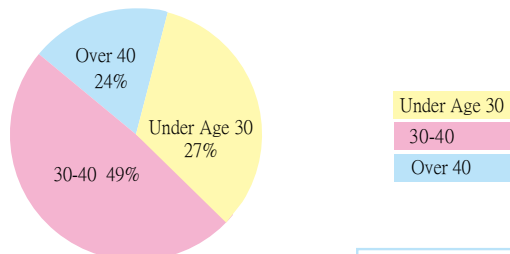
July 19, 2013 meeting of branch office directors

help they need. The Director of each branch office manages its affairs for a term of three years on part-time unpaid basis. In each branch office, one full-time Executive-Secretary works under the Director and supervises the work of staff members. By the end of 2013, the total number of staff at LAF's branch offices nationwide was 177 (with an additional 64 at the headquarters, bringing the total to 241). The names of Directors and Executive-Secretaries are listed below.

Branch	Director	Executive Secretary
Keelung Branch	Attorney Ya-Ping Chen	Attorney Ya-Jyun Chen
Taipei, Kinmen and Matsu Branches	Attorney Tian-Cai Lin	Attorney Xie Xing-Ling
Shilin Branch	Attorney Jyu-Fang Jhang	Attorney Ze-Fang Sun
Banqiao Branch	Professor Mao-Sheng Li	Attorney Cong-Sian Lin
Taoyuan Branch	Attorney Song-He Jiang (2010.Dec.8-2013.Dec.7) Attorney Ling-Ze Kong (2013.Dec.8-2016.Dec.7)	Attorney Wen-Jie Jheng
Hsinchu Branch	Attorney Lin-Sheng Li	Cian-Jhan Zeng
Miaoli Branch	Attorney Shih-Cai Li	Attorney Li-Ren Wang
Taichung Branch	Attorney Guang-Lu Wu	Attorney Mei-Yu Li
Nantou Branch	Attorney Yi-Huei Lin	Attorney Syue-Ru Wu
Changhua Branch	Attorney Yuan-Yuan Li (2010.Dec.8-2013.Dec.7) Attorney Zhen-Ji Chen (2013.Dec.8-2016.Dec.7)	Attorney Wei-Zhen Zhang
Yunlin Branch	Attorney Sin-Cun Chen	Attorney Jia-Hua Liang
Chiayi Branch	Attorney Dao-Cheng Liao	Attorney Ruei-Hua You
Tainan Branch	Attorney Ruey-Cherng Lin (2010.May.1-2013.March.22) Attorney Zheng-Yan Huang (2013.May.13-2016.March.12)	Attorney Ping-Jhong Jhuo (2013.March.23- May.12Deputy Director)
Kaohsiung and Penghu Branch	Attorney Cing-Huei Sie	Attorney Min-Ying Sie
Pingtung Branch	Attorney Ji-Syong Huang	Attorney Fu-Mei Lin
Yilan Branch	Attorney Shih-Chao Lin	Chief Bi-Hua Chen
Hualien Branch	Hualien Branch	Attorney Yun-Cing Cai
Taitung Branch	Attorney Jian-Rong Su	Attorney Cai-Yi Chen

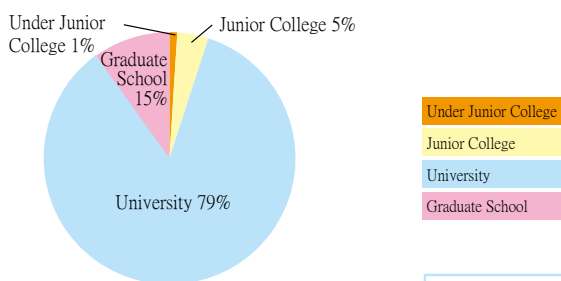
1. Staff Gender Proportion

Male	62	Female	179	Total : 241
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2. Staff Age Distribution

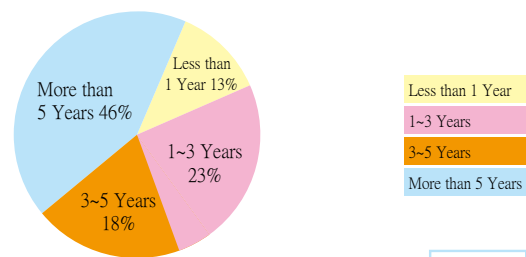
Average Age : 35.1

Under Age 30	64	30-40	119	Over 40	58	Total : 241
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3. Staff Educational Background

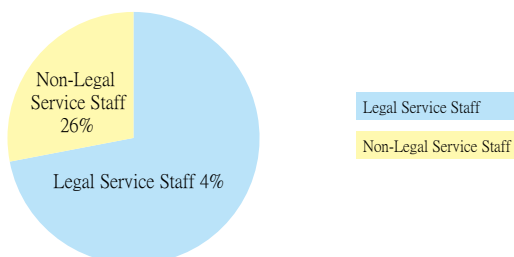
Average : University

Under Junior College	2	Junior College	13	University	190	Graduate School	36	Total : 241
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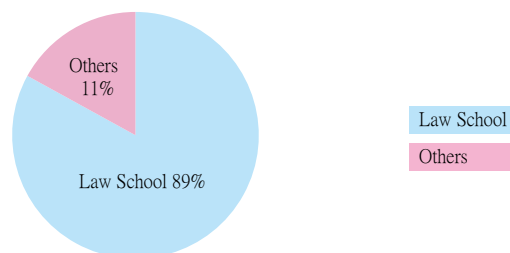
4. Staff Length of Service

Total : 4.3

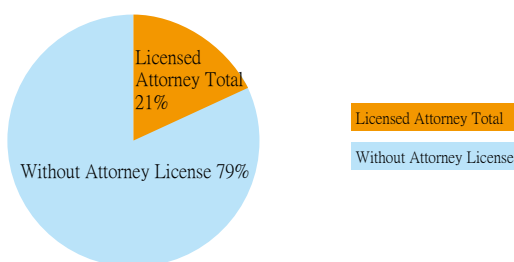
Less than 1 Year	31	1~3 Years	55	3~5 Years	44	More than 5 Years	111	Total : 241
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5. Percentage of Staff in Each Duty Category

Legal Service Staff(Management)	28	(Direct Handling)	150	Non-Legal Service Staff	63	Total : 241
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6. Percentage of Legal Service Staff with Legal Educational Background

Law School	159	Others	19	Total : 178
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7. Number of Legal Service Staff Holding License

Licensed Attorney Total(Executive Secretary)	17	(Administrative Attorney)	6	(Staff Attorney)	14	Without Attorney License	141	Total : 178
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The above data were updated on December 31, 2013.

Notes:

1. The total number of LAF staff members is 241, including 64 in the LAF headquarters and 177 in Branch Offices.

2. The legal Service Staff mentioned in Tables 5, 6 and 7 are those who deal with LAF operations directly related to legal aid matters.

Section 6 Part-Time Personnel

To meet its business demands, LAF has established Specialist Committees under the Board of Directors and the Review Committee under the foundation, and set up the Assessment Committee in each Branch Office. The duties of each committee are described as follows.

I. Specialist Committees

The Specialist Committees include the Legal Affairs Committee, Legal Research Committee, Development Committee, International Affairs Committee, Legal Aid Attorneys Evaluation Committee and the Legal Aid Attorneys Evaluation Review Committee. By the end of 2013 a total of 55 Commissioners served on part-time unpaid basis, and they are obliged to offer advice and contribute to policy-making according to their specialization. The duties of each Specialist Committee are described as follows.

(I) Legal Affairs Committee

The Legal Affairs Committee primarily assists in the drafting, amending and interpretation of LAF's internal and external rules and regulations. The commissioners on the fourth committee were decided in the third meeting of the fourth-term board of directors on May 31, 2013. Presently there are sixteen Commissioners on this Committee and the tenure commenced on July 1, 2013 and will end on June 30, 2016. A total of two meetings were convened in 2013. The agenda included in-depth discussions on topics including whether LAF may issue guarantee certificates for temporary disposition under the Family Proceedings Act, remuneration standards for different types of temporary disposition in nonlitigious family proceedings, direction of modification of court costs in lost cases and necessary expenses paid by LAF, determination and direction of review of financial criteria regarding legal aid recipients, and qualifications of legal aid attorneys defending death penalty cases and the assignment system. Members of the Committee are listed.

- ◆ Bo-Siang You Attorney-at-Law, Yi-Chian Law Firm
- ◆ Hong-Wen Lin Attorney-at-Law, Chian-Chen Law Firm
- ◆ Chi-Ren Kuo Attorney-at-Law, Association of Aid to the
Impoverished in Taiwan

- Si-Sheng Shih Attorney-at-Law, Wei-Yuan Law Office
- Yang-Huei Gao Attorney-at-Law, Min-Yang Law Firm
- Wen-Jing Chen Attorney-at-Law, Formosan Brothers Attorneys-at-Law
- Jyun-Han Chen Attorney-at-Law, Chi-He Law Firm
- Ching-Yuan Yeh Attorney-at-Law, Lee and Li, Attorneys-at-Law
- Kai-Syong You Attorney-at-Law, Kai-Syong You Law Firm
- Sin-Huei Huang Attorney-at-Law, Formosan Brothers Attorneys-at-Law
- Fang-Wan Yang Attorney-at-Law, Fang-Wan Yang Law Firm
- Huei-Fang Liao Attorney-at-Law, Chian-Chen Law Firm
- Shih-Ting Liou Attorney-at-Law, Syu-Ting United Attorneys-at-Law
- Jhih-Yang Cai Attorney-at-Law, Oasis Law Firm
- Chong-Jhe Su Attorney-at-Law, Synopsys Taiwan
- Huei-Cing Su Associate Professor, Institute of the Law of the Sea,
National Taiwan Ocean University

(II) Legal Research Committee

The Legal Research Committee offers advice for the policies, guidelines and future directions of LAF. The commissioners on the fourth committee were decided in the third meeting of the fourth-term board of directors on May 31, 2013. Presently there are two Commissioners on this Committee and the tenure commenced on July 1, 2013 and will end on June 30, 2016. From 2011, they were invited to attend meetings of the Legal Affairs Committee, since all of them were specialists in law.

Members of the Committee are listed.

- Hao-Ren Wu Associate Professor, Department of Law, Fu Jen
Catholic University
- Shih-Ming Jiang Professor, Law School, National Cheng Chi University

(III) Development Committee

Comprised of specialists and representatives from social welfare groups, the Development Committee aims to gather constructive thoughts on the needs of the disadvantaged groups and legal aid policies, to establish a channel of exchange and cooperation, to facilitate a legal support platform and referral mechanism and to enhance the breadth of publicity through the sharing of resources. The commissioners on the fourth committee were decided in the third meeting of the fourth-term board

of directors on May 31, 2013. Presently there are twelve Commissioners on this Committee and the tenure commenced on July 1, 2013 and will end on June 30, 2016. In 2013, four meetings were held, including one meeting with the Legal Affairs Committee and the Legal Research Committee. The topics of discussion included the Legal Aid for Indigenous People Program, the Regulations Governing the Scope of Legal Aid Implementation, working with social welfare groups on high profile cases, annual work plan 2014, increasing private groups' involvement in the development of legal aid policies, and senior care benefits.

Members of the Committee are listed.

- Ciou-Lan Wang Supervisor of Social Workers, Modern Women's Foundation
- Jin-Fa Wang Assistant Professor, General Education Center and Center
for Taiwanese Indigenous Peoples' Education and Enterprise
Development, National Chiayi University
- Ji-Li Wei Director, Taiwan Fund for Children and Families
- Yu-Cing Wu Secretary-General, Old People Welfare Alliance, ROC
- Ying-Ciou Du Researcher, Garden of Hope Foundation
- Yi-Ting Hu Director-General, Parents' Association for Persons with
Intellectual Disability, Taipei City
- You-Lian Sun Secretary-General, Taiwan Labor Front
- Xiu-Ling Xiao CEO, Pearl S. Buck Foundation of Taipei
- De-Lian Zhang Deputy CEO, Good Shepherd Social Welfare Services
- Dong-Ru Sie Lecturer, Department of Social Work, Fu Jen Catholic University
Professor, Central Police University
- Cheng-I Tseng Associate Professor, Department of Labor and Human
Resources, Chinese Culture University

(IV) International Affairs Committee

The Committee was established mainly to assist in the development of LAF's international affairs. The commissioners on the fourth committee were decided in the third meeting of the fourth-term board of directors on May 31, 2013. Presently there are six Commissioners on this Committee and the tenure commenced on July 1, 2013 and will end on June 30, 2016. The International Affairs Committee met twice in 2013. One joint meeting of the International Affairs Committee and international forum preparation and four international forum preparation meetings were convened.

The topics on the agenda included selecting staff to attend overseas seminars and planning and preparation for the 2014 International Forum on Legal Aid.

Members of the Committee are listed.

- Hong-Ying Wang Deputy CEO, Taipei Women's Rescue Foundation
- Hao-Ren Wu Associate Professor, Department of Law, Fu Jen Catholic University
- Huang-Cyuan Ciou Attorney-at-Law, Kew & Lord Law Office
- Stephana Wei Director, Rerum Novarum Center
- Bo Tedards Secretary-General, Amnesty International Taiwan
- Wen-Lung Cheng Attorney-at-Law, Fa Jia Law Firm

(V) Legal Aid Attorneys Evaluation Committee

Established according to the "Guidelines Governing the Evaluation of Attorneys' Performance", the Legal Aid Attorneys Evaluation Committee conducts evaluation of legal aid attorneys' performance. The Committee consists of nine members. The Secretary-General is the ex-officio member, other members include one judge recommended by the Judicial Yuan, one Prosecutor recommended by the Ministry of Justice, two attorneys recommended by the National Bar Association or local Bar Associations, two academics and two representatives of social groups with special fortes recommended by LAF.

With respect to commissioners of the Committee, it was agreed to hire the following specialists in the fifth and tenth meeting of the fourth-term board of directors. Except for Prosecutor Zhong-Ji Ceng who will serve between January 1, 2014 and August 31, 2016, the other commissioners will serve on the committee from September 1, 2013 to August 31, 2016.

- Hao-Ren Wu Associate Professor, Department of Law, Fu Jen Catholic University
- Zhan-Chun Zhou Judge, Banking Tribunal, Taiwan Taipei District Court
- Yu-Shun Lin Professor, Department of Criminal Investigation, Central Police University
- Bing-Hui Shi Attorney-at-Law, Shang He Lian He Law Firm
- Yaw-Shyang Chen Associate Professor, Department of Public Administration and Policy, National Taipei University

- Zhong-Ji Ceng Prosecutor, Taiwan High Prosecutors Office
- Chu-Cheng Huang Associate Professor, Institute of Law for Science and Technology, National Tsing Hua University
- Chin-Feng Huseh Attorney-at-Law, Island Taiwan Law Office

Twenty-one investigators are recruited to the Committee in accordance with Item 2 of the "Guidelines Governing the Evaluation of Attorneys' Performance". Fourteen investigators are attorneys with more than five years' experience in practice, and seven investigators are academics or representatives of social groups with special fortes. Each individual case is investigated by a team of two attorneys and one academic or representative of social groups. It was agreed to hire nineteen investigators in the fifth, eighth and tenth meeting of the fourth-term board of directors in 2013. The tenure will end on July 31, 2016. There are two more spaces to be filled. Investigators are listed below.

- Bo-Siang You Attorney-at-Law, Yi-Chian Law Firm
- Ciou-Fen Wang Attorney-at-Law, Guo Ran Law Firm
- Bao-Li Wang Attorney-at-Law, Tai-Yang Law Firm
- Chun-Ting Wu Attorney-at-Law, DaVinci Personal Data and High-Tech Law Firm
- Jing-Ru Wu Chairman, Taiwan International Workers Association
- Chia-Ho Lin Associate Professor, Law School, National Cheng Chi University
- Cyong-Jia Lin Attorney-at-Law, Cyong-Jia Lin Law Firm
- Si-Sheng Shih Attorney-at-Law, Wei-Yuan Law Office
- Feng-Shou Jhang Attorney-at-Law, Feng-Shou Jhang Law Firm
- Yi-Cheng Chen Attorney-at-Law, Yi-Cheng Chen Law Firm
- Yin Chin Chen Associate Professor, School of Law, Chung Yuan Christian University
- Siao-Ling Huang Secretary-General, Taiwan Association for Victims of Occupational Injuries
- Otto Shiu-Tian Huang Attorney-at-Law, Primordial Law Firm
- Da-Sin Liou Attorney-at-Law, Da-Sin Liou Law Firm
- Shih-Ting Liou Attorney-at-Law, Syu-Ting United Attorneys-at-Law
- Ching-Yi Liou Professor, Graduate Institute of National Development, National Taiwan University
- Hong-Jie Cai Attorney-at-Law, Guang-Yan Law Firm

- Dong-Ru Sie Lecturer, Department of Social Work, Fu Jen Catholic University
- Wellington Koo Attorney-at-Law, Formosa Transnational Attorneys at Law

(VI) Legal Aid Attorneys Evaluation Review Committee

Established according to the "Guidelines Governing the Evaluation of Attorneys' Performance", the Legal Aid Attorneys Evaluation Review Committee reviews cases in which legal aid attorneys raise objection to evaluation results. The Legal Aid Attorneys Evaluation Review Committee consists of eleven members, including one judge recommended by the Judicial Yuan, one Prosecutor recommended by the Ministry of Justice, three attorneys recommended by the National Bar Association or local Bar associations, three academics and three representatives of social groups with special fortes recommended by LAF. The commissioners hired in the fifth meeting of the fourth-term board of directors are listed below. The tenure commenced from August 1, 2013 and will end on July 31, 2016.

- Nigel Li Attorney-at-Law, Lee and Li, Attorneys-at-Law
- Shih-Ming Jiang Professor, Law School, National Cheng Chi University
- Chih-Chun Chiang Attorney-at-Law, Hanson Law Office
- Yuan-Long Lien Attorney-at-Law, Shuang Bang Law Firm
- Rong-Chong Chen Prosecutor, Taiwan High Prosecutors Office
- Guo-Chang Huang Assistant Researcher Institutum Iurisprudentiae, Academia Sinica
- Fang-Wan Yang Chairman, National Alliance of Taiwan Women Association
- Shen-Lin Jan Professor, College of Law, National Taiwan University
- Xian-Zhang Liu Lead Counselor, Xian-Zhang Liu Law Firm
- Xin-Yi Cai Judge, Fuchien Lianjiang District Court
- Xi-Quan Xue Attorney-at-Law, Xi-Quan Xue Law Firm

2. Assessment Committees

The Commissioners are nominated by Branch Office Directors and appointed by LAF. They are chosen from judges, Prosecutors, judge advocates, attorneys, academics or experts who have specialized knowledge in law. Each Branch Office establishes an Assessment Committee, and Commissioners serve a term three years on part-time unpaid basis. By the end of 2013, the members totaled 1,269.

The Assessment Committee is responsible for resolving the following issues according to Article 47 of the Legal Aid Act:

- approval, refusal, cancellation or termination of legal aid;
- the payment (including pre-payment), reduction or cancellation of legal fees and necessary expenses;
- determination of the amount of legal fees and necessary expenses that a recipient of legal aid should contribute;
- mediation of any disputes between legal aid recipients and their providers and the terms of reconciliation; and
- miscellaneous matters.

3. Review Committee

The Review Committee of LAF reviews appeals against the decisions of the Assessment Committees. Commissioners are nominated and appointed by LAF from the ranks of senior judges, Prosecutors, judge advocates, attorneys or other experts and academics specialize in law. Commissioners serve a term of three years on part-time unpaid basis and handles reviews of objections to decisions of the Assessment Committee. The Review Committee is divided into five regions (Taipei and Yilan Region, Taoyuan and Hsinchu Region, Central Region, Yunlin, Chiayi and Tainan Region, and Kaohsiung and Pingtung Region) and handles review applications from the corresponding branch offices. By the end of 2013, a total of 232 Commissioners have joined the Committee. The numbers of Review Commissioners are listed below by regions:

Region	Number of People
Taipei and Yilan Region (Including Branches of Keelung, Taipei, Banqiao, Shilin, Yilan, Hualien, Kinmen and Matsu)	111
Taoyuan and Hsinchu Region (Including Taoyuan Branch and Hsinchu Branch)	31
Central Region (Including Branches of Miaoli, Taichung, Changhua and Nantou)	44
Yunlin, Chiayi and Tainan Region (Including Branches of Yunlin, Chiayi and Tainan)	16
Kaohsiung and Pingtung Region (Including Branches of Kaohsiung, Pingtung, Taitung and Penghu)	30
Total	232

IV. Legal Aid Attorneys

Except for certain legal aid cases that are handled by LAF staff attorneys, all legal aid cases are handled by licensed attorneys. As a rule, all attorneys who have practiced the law for two years are eligible for applying to LAF as a legal aid attorney. As of the end of 2013, a total of 2,805 attorneys have registered as LAF legal aid attorneys.

(1) Age Breakdown of LAF Legal Aid Attorneys

Age Breakdown of LAF Legal Aid Attorneys			
Age Group	Female	Male	Total
Under Age 30	62	57	119
31~40	351	722	1073
41~50	313	631	944
51~60	60	320	380
61~70	2	169	171
Over70	1	107	108
DOB not available	1	9	10
Total	790	2,015	2,805

Note: The number of legal aid attorneys listed above is the total at the end of 2013.

(2) Years of Practice of LAF Legal Aid Attorneys

Years of Practice of LAF Legal Aid Attorneys			
Years of Practice	Female	Male	Total
Less than 1 Year	2	8	10
1 Year ~ 3 Years	104	199	303
4 Years ~ 5 Years	77	181	258
6 Years ~ 10 Years	219	517	736
11 Years ~ 20 Years	307	685	992
More than 20 Years	81	406	487
Years of practice not available	0	19	19
Total	790	2,015	2,805

Note: The number of legal aid attorneys listed above is the total at the end of 2013.

V. Volunteers

From time to time LAF recruits volunteers to assist in the various activities of the Branch Offices, and invites trainee attorneys to volunteer the role of recording staff for Assessment Commissioners.

By the end of 2013, LAF has recruited 263 volunteers, 55 of whom are trainee attorneys.

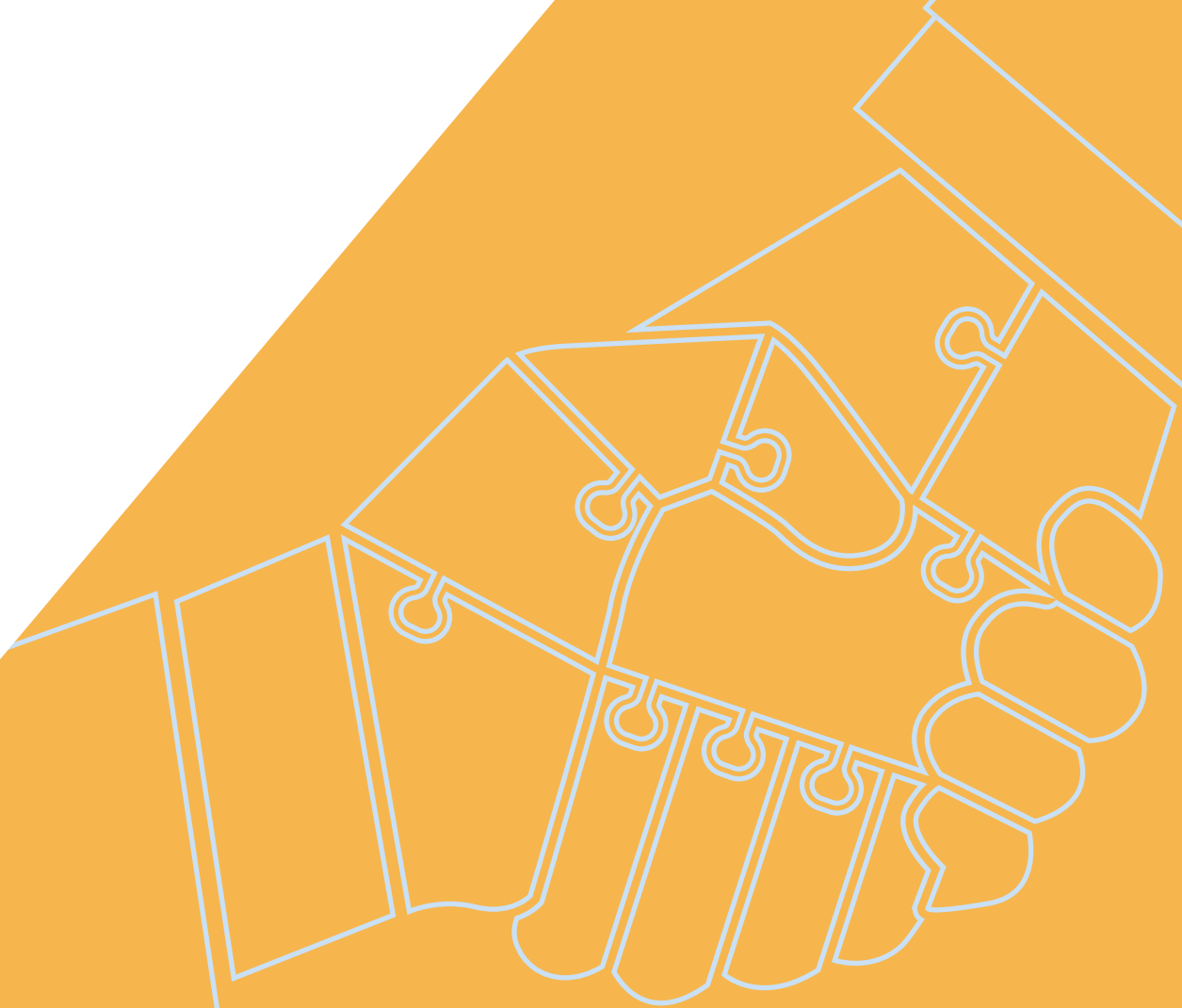
VI. Numbers of Part-Time Staff (at the end of 2013)

Member of Specialist Committees	Legal Aid Attorney Evaluation Investigator	Member of Assessment Committee	Member of Review Committee	Legal Aid Attorney	Volunteers
55	19	1,269	232	2,805	263

Chapter 2

Legal Aid Services

- Section 1 Legal Aid Case Statistics
- Section 2 Ensuring Quality of Aid



Chapter 2 Legal Aid Services

LAF provides legal aid to protect the fundamental litigation rights of people. Legal aid recipients are those who lack financial means and are unable to receive proper legal protection or exercise their rights; or those who may not lack financial means but should be given aid according to the law, such as those involved in compulsory defense cases (where the minimum punishment of the crime is not less than three years imprisonment; or where the individual's ability to express in court is impeded by intellectual disability). The services of LAF include legal consultation, mediation and settlement negotiations, legal documents drafting and representation in court proceedings.

Section 1 Legal Aid Case Statistics

I. Categories of Legal Aid Cases

The statistics are compiled on the basis of application data from January 1 to December 31, 2013 and analyzed accordingly. The cases are categorized into "general cases" and "special program cases". General cases are applications made by following the general application procedure; special program cases are applications deemed to satisfy certain criteria by a resolution of the board of directors and made by following a special application procedure. Special program cases undertaken by LAF include: applications made under the "Legal Aid for Consumer Debt Clearance Program" (CDCP), the "First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney Program" (First Interrogation Program), the "Expanded Legal Consultation Program" (Expand Consultation) and the "Indigene's Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney Program" (Indigene Interrogation Program). In addition, LAF continues to accept commissions from government departments such as the Ministry of Labor and the Council of Indigenous People (CIP) to handle the labor litigation program and the indigenous people litigation program in 2013.

II. Statistical Data of Cases

The cases are categorized into "general cases", "special program cases", and "commissioned cases". The total applications and legal aid case are summarized as follows.

Table 1: Total Applications of General Cases and Total Special Program Cases

The majority of the applications were general cases and special program cases of

expand consultation, which accounted for more than 90%. The other categories showed room for growth.

Table 1: Total Number of Applications							
Total (excluding commissioned cases) (a=b+c+d+e+f)	LAF Cases					Commissioned Cases	
	General Cases(b)	Special Program Cases				Support Program for Labor Litigation	Legal Aid for Indigenous People Program
		1st Interrogation(c)	CDCP (including CDCP consultation) (d)	Expand Consultation(e)	Indigene's Interrogation(f)		
136,065	43,277	2,339	5,754	80,670	4,025	2,110	606

Table 2: Total Approved General Cases and Special Program Cases

The majority of the legal aid cases were general cases and special program cases of expand consultation, which accounted for close to 90%. The total number of approved cases accounted for 73% of the total number of applications. It was not difficult to obtain legal aid.

Table 2: Statistics of Total Case							
Total (excluding commissioned cases) (a=b+c+d+e+f)	LAF Cases					Commissioned Cases	
	General Cases(b)	Special Program Cases				Labor Litigation Program Case	CIP Case
		1st Interrogation(c)	CDCP (including CDCP consultation) (d)	Expand Consultation(e)	Indigene's Interrogation(f)		
98,704	28,584	1,852	4,495	59,752	4,021	1,585	280
Note: "Expand Consultation" in the table refers to legal consultation applications from applicants whose financial status met the Foundation's criteria.							

(1) General Cases

1. Statistics of Applications and Assessment Results

Table 3: Statistics of Assessment Results

The applicants were interviewed regarding financial conditions and case details by the Assessment Committee. Three members of the committee decided whether to grant approval. The applicants were notified by telephone or in writing by the staff of LAF branch offices. Any objection to the assessment decision may be reconsidered, and the applicant may withdraw the original application.

Table 3: Statistics of Assessment Results

Total Applications (a=b+c+d+e)	Total Approvals(b)	Refusal(c)	Withdrawal(d)	Others(e)
43,277	28,584	12,283	1,887	523

Notes:

1. The "Others" category accounts for applications which had not yet received an assessment result at the time of compilation in January 2014, e.g. cases that still needed certain required documents or had not yet entered the assessment stage.
2. The "approvals" category does not include cases which were initially refused but had the original decisions withdrawn after review.

Table 4: Approval Percentage

Excluding special cases of withdrawals and others and comparing only straightforward cases of approvals and refusals, general cases of approval accounted for 69.94% and approvals granted after review (Table 14), showing that it was not difficult to obtain legal aid.

Table 4: Approval Percentage

Total Approvals	Refusal	Approval Percentage
28,584	12,283	69.94%

Note: Approval Percentage calculation formula: Total Approvals/(Total Approvals + Total Refusals)

Table 5: Categories and Percentage of Approved Cases

The cases could be categorized into court representation, mediation or settlement negotiation, legal documents drafting, and legal consultation. Besides legal consultation, court representation cases approved by LAF accounted for 87.78% of the cases, much higher than those in the other categories. With attorneys to represent them in court, the recipients would not have to fear standing alone without support in court.

Table 5: Statistics of Approved Case Categories

Category	Court Representation	Legal Document Drafting	Mediation or Settlement Negotiation	Analytical Legal Consultation
Subtotal	25,092	3,325	167	0
Percentage	87.78%	11.63%	0.58%	0.00%

Note: "Analytic Legal Consultation" refers to cases that are assigned to legal aid attorney who will provide consultation and produce written advice. This service is different from the general on-site verbal consultation.

Table 6: Categories and Percentages of Applications and Approvals

Since establishment, the total number of approved civil cases and approved family cases received by LAF exceeded the number of approved criminal cases between 2004 and 2010. However, in 2011, the number of criminal cases started to exceed the total number of approved civil cases and approved family cases and the gap appeared to be increasing, which could be attributed to the lack of financial criteria for criminal compulsory defense cases leading to a higher percentage of approvals than in other categories.

Table 6: Category Statistics of Applications and Approvals				
Category	Application		Total Approvals	
	No. of Cases	Percentage	No. of Cases	Percentage
Criminal	24,110	55.71%	16,408	57.40%
Civil	10,587	24.46%	6,378	22.31%
Family	7,941	18.35%	5,572	19.49%
Administrative	537	1.24%	226	0.79%
Unrecorded	102	0.24%	-	0.00%
Total	43,277	100.00%	28,584	100.00%

Table 7: Top 5 Types of Criminal Cases

The leading matter type in criminal cases in 2013 was "Narcotic Drugs", followed by "Assault" and "Offenses against Sexual Autonomy", "Homicide", and "Larceny" in third to fifth places. With respect to the approval criteria, financial status is not one of the criteria in criminal felonies (such as where the minimum punishment of the crime is not less than three years imprisonment), which therefore make up the majority of the cases handled by LAF.

Table 7: Top 5 Types of Criminal Cases		
Ranking	Matter Type	Total Approvals
1	Narcotic Drugs	4,483
2	Assault	2,516
3	Offenses against Sexual Autonomy	1,796
4	Homicide	1,126
5	Larceny	1,124

Notes:

1. Legal aid recipients in this table included defendants and complainants; cases in the process of court proceedings and investigations were covered in the scope of legal aid services.
2. Most of the narcotic drugs cases were compulsory defense cases, which according to Article 14, subsection 1 of the Legal Aid Act would not be subject to financial criteria. Therefore, a larger number of such cases were approved.

Table 8: Statistics of Assessment Results in Criminal Compulsory Defense Cases

Based on the philosophy of human rights protection and stipulations that exempt criminal compulsory defense cases from financial criteria in Article 14, Subsection 1 of the Legal Aid Act, such cases are usually approved except for those obviously unjustified. Therefore, the percentage of approval for such cases is higher than the other cases. The percentage reaches 80% in both cases by application and cases by court referral.

Table 8: Statistics of Assessment Results in Compulsory Defense Cases						
Mode of Application	Total Applications	Review decision			Withdrawal	Others
		Approval	Refusal	Approval Percentage		
Court Referral	3,513	3,449	60	98.29%	2	2
Self-Application	6,630	4,744	1,842	72.03%	38	6
Subtotal	10,143	8,193	1,902	81.16%	40	8
Notes:						
1. The category "Others" refers to cases which were waiting for applicants to supply information or not yet reached an assessment result.						
2. Approval Percentage calculation formula: Total Approvals/(Total Approvals + Total Refusals)						

Table 9: Top 5 Types of Civil Cases

Of the top 5 types of approved civil cases, "tort" ranked first and was about the same as in previous years. The other matter types showed various shifts. "Lending dispute" ranked second but the number of cases was far behind from the leading matter type "tort". "Salaries dispute", "illegal profits" and "ownership" cases ranked third, fourth and fifth respectively.

Table 9: Top 5 Types of Civil Cases		
Ranking	Matter Type	Total Approvals
1	Tort	3,191
2	Consumption Loans	516
3	Salary Dispute	376
4	Illegal Profit	359
5	Ownership Dispute	349

Table 10: Analysis of Approved Civil Tort Cases

"Tort" was the largest category of civil cases and most "tort" cases involved traffic accident claims, which was about the same as in previous years. The number of cases consistently exceeded 1,000 or 18% of total civil cases, which should serve as a reminder of the importance of road safety education and accident prevention to the public and government departments.

Table 10: Analysis of Approved Civil Tort Cases		
Ranking	Type of Tort Cases	Total Approvals
1	Traffic Accident	1,149
2	General Tort	738
3	Tort Caused by Other Criminal Behaviors	723
4	Sexual Assault	445
5	Medical Malpractice Dispute	89
6	Domestic Violence	44

Table 11: Top 5 Types of Family Cases

LAF started collecting data on family cases separately from civil cases in 2008. The number of family cases has been growing every year with more than 5,000 cases per year, most of which were "Divorce" or "Maintenance Pay".

Table 11: Top 5 Types of Family Cases		
Ranking	Matter Type	Total Approvals
1	Maintenance Pay	1,999
2	Divorce	1,800
3	Parental Rights or Child Custody	1,454
4	Succession	257
5	Protection Order	251

Table 12: Top 3 Types of Administrative Cases

The number of administrative cases was under 200 in both 2010 and 2011 but reached 226 in 2013, showing a rising trend in the case volume. Most of the cases concerned the Public Assistance Act and the Labor Insurance Act.

Table 12: Top 3 Types of Administrative Cases

Ranking	Matter Type	Total Approvals
1	Public Assistance Act	41
2	Labor Insurance Act	35
3	Statute Governing Road Traffic	22

Table 13: Case Total and Percentages of Reasons for Refusal

According to the Legal Aid Act, all applications must undergo a review of the applicant's claim to see if it is legally justified. Except where the financial criteria are waived under the Legal Aid Act, applicants must meet the financial criteria at the same time to be approved for legal aid. Therefore, most of the cases refused by LAF were refused on the ground of "financial ineligibility" or "obviously unjustified".

The number of cases refused on the ground of "obviously unjustified" in 2013 was 7,121, which was 16.45% out of a total of 43,277 applications or 53.26% out of a total of 13,370 refused cases. The number of cases refused on the ground of "financial ineligibility" was 3,038, which was 7.02% out of a total of 43,277 applications or 22.72% of the refused cases.

Table 13: Case Total and Percentages of Reasons for Refusal

Category	Subtotal	Percentage
1. Obviously Unjustified	7,121	53.26%
2. Financial Ineligibility	3,038	22.72%
3. Application Not Verified by Deadline	1,477	11.05%
4. Beyond the Scope or Category of Legal Aid	1,121	8.38%
5. Duplicate Cases Already Receiving Legal Aid	389	2.91%
6. Case Objective Inconsistent with Purposes of Legal Aid	170	1.27%
7. Possible Gains for Applicant from Winning the Case are Smaller than Litigation Expenses and Attorney's Remuneration	41	0.31%
8. Applicants are Illegal Residents in Taiwan	8	0.06%
9. Litigation Outside Taiwan	5	0.04%
Total	13,370	100%

Note: The Assessment Committee could choose more than one reasons for refusal, therefore the total number shown in this table (13,370 cases) was greater than the actual total of cases refused (12,283 cases).

2. Statistics of Cases Reviewed

The review procedure is a mechanism under Article 36, Paragraph 1 of the Legal Aid Act to give remedy to an applicant or legal aid recipient who feels reluctant to accept the decisions of the Assessment Committee.

Table 14: Total Number and Percentages of Reviewed Cases

Among cases that have been reviewed, 70.36% of the original decisions were sustained. In other words, those who are reluctant to accept the decisions have a nearly 30% chance to obtain legal aid in a review.

Table 14: Results of Review in General Cases							
Total Number of Cases Not Finalized in 2012(a)	New Applications (b)	Case Finalized					Total Number of Cases Not Finalized in Current Year (a)+(b)-(c)-(d)-(e)
		Initial Decision Sustained		Initial Decision Revoked		Withdrawal (e)	
		Subtotal (c)	Percentage (c/(a+b))	Subtotal (d)	Percentage (d/(a+b))		
104	2,970	2,163	70.36%	766	24.92%	61	84
Note: Percentage calculation formula: Initial Decision Sustained (Initial Decision Revoked)/(Total No. of Cases Not Finalized in 2012 + New Applications)							

3. Guarantee Certificate

Table 15: Statistics of Guarantee Certificates and Amount Guaranteed

From the Foundation's establishment till the end of 2013, 2,106 certificates had been issued, which guaranteed a total amount of up to NT\$1,175,358,352. Over the years, a total of 1,513 certificates had been retrieved and the guaranteed amount was NT\$790,841,306. In 2013, the number of certificates retrieved was 222, and the total guaranteed amount was NT\$159,217,616.

Table 15: Statistics of Guarantee Certificates and Amount Guaranteed								Units: Piece; %	
	Guarantee Piece and Amount of Money	Retrieval Outstanding	Guarantee Certificate		Guarantee Certificate				Not Yet Closed
			Piece and Amount of Money	Percentage	Due to Be Retrieved				
					Subtotal	In Process of Retrieval	Failure of Retrieval		
							Piece and Amount of Money	Percentage	
Piece	2,106	1,513	81.56%	342	222	120	35.09%	251	251
Amount of Money (NT\$)	1,175,358,352	790,841,306	77.29%	232,343,241	159,217,616	73,125,625	31.47%	152,173,805	152,173,805
Notes: 1.Percentage of Retrieval = Retrieval/(Retrieval + Due to Be Retrieved) 2.Failure of Retrieval Percentage = Failure of Retrieval/Due to Be Retrieved									

4. Statistics of General Case Closure

A LAF general case is closed when the legal aid attorney finishes the service.

In the case of document drafting, an attorney finishes the case by completing the document. In the case of mediation or settlement negotiation, the case is finished by obtaining an outcome, whether it was mutually accepted by the parties. In a court case, the case is finished when the investigation or all procedures in the court level have been concluded.

Table 16: Numbers and Percentages of Closed Criminal, Civil, Family and Administrative Cases

Closed cases shown in this table are cases in which the legal aid attorneys finished the service and reported results back to LAF. Criminal cases accounted for more than 53% of the total number of closed cases.

Table 16: Numbers and Percentages of Closed Criminal, Civil, Family and Administrative Cases								
Criminal		Civil		Family		Administrative		Total
Subtotal	Percentage	Subtotal	Percentage	Subtotal	Percentage	Subtotal	Percentage	
13,093	53.18%	6,907	28.05%	4,427	17.98%	195	0.79%	24,622
Note: Cases shown in this table exclude cases closed after Variation Assessment (e.g. cases withdrawn, cancelled or terminated) and refer only to general cases and not special program cases or commissioned cases.								

Table 17: Types of Services Provided in Closed Cases

Of all the closed general cases, court presentation services accounted for 86.09% and ranked the highest, followed by legal document drafting services which accounted for 13.35%.

Table 17: Types of Services Provided in Closed Cases								
Court Representation		Legal Document Drafting		Mediation or Settlement Negotiation		Analytical Legal Consultation		Total
Subtotal	Percentage	Subtotal	Percentage	Subtotal	Percentage	Subtotal	Percentage	
21,196	86.09%	3,286	13.35%	138	0.56%	2	0.01%	24,622
Note: Court representation cases comprised of 5,335 civil cases, 3,766 family cases, 95 administrative cases and 12,000 criminal cases.								

Table 18: Statistics of Civil Litigation Cases Closed

With respect to civil litigation cases closed with LAF's approval, except for judgments, mediation or settlement cases were most frequent with 1,390 cases or 26.05% of all civil litigation cases. Excluding cases which closed with withdrawal,

rulings, or withdrawal of initial rulings and other cases where results could not be decided, 2,986 cases were ruled by the court with favorable or unfavorable outcomes. In particular, there were total 2,180 wins and partial wins, accounting for 73.01%, and 806 partial losses, accounting for 26.99%.

Table 18-1: Statistics of Litigation Cases Closed - Civil Cases

Mediation or Settlement	Withdrawal	Withdrawal of Initial Court Ruling and Remand to Previous Trial Court	Court Ruling	Judgment			Others	Total
				Win	Partial Victory and Partial Defeat	Loss		
1,390	340	15	138	975	1,205	806	466	5,335
				2,986				
26.05%	6.37%	0.28%	2.59%	55.98%			8.73%	100%

Notes:

1. "Mediation or Settlement" in this table refers to a case in which legal aid in court representation was initially granted, but later resolved by the legal aid attorney's petition for mediation, in-court or out-of-court settlement or by other means of conciliation.
2. "Withdrawal" in this table means either party (or both parties) to the litigation withdraws from an action for reasons other than mediation or settlement.
3. "Withdrawal of Initial Court Ruling and Remand to Previous Trial Court" in this table means either party (or both parties) to the litigation files an appeal and the appeal court overturns the initial court ruling and sends the case back to the trial court.
4. "Court Ruling" in this table means transferring jurisdiction or rejecting rulings.
5. "Others" in this table refer to a case in which missing documents were preventing closure and the branch office had not completed recording closure at the time of compilation.

Table 18-2: Win Rate - Civil Cases

Win	Partial Victory and Partial Defeat	Loss	Win Rate
975	1,205	806	73.01%

Note: Win rate formula: $(\text{Win} + \text{Partial Win}) / (\text{Win} + \text{Partial Win} + \text{Loss})$

Table 19: Statistics of Family Litigation Cases Closed

In closed family cases, the results of "mediation or settlement" ranked the highest with 1,221 cases. In closed family cases, the win rate based on a broad definition of win (win and partial win) is 83.68%.

Table 19-1: Statistics of Litigation Cases Closed - Family Cases

Mediation or Settlement	Withdrawal	Withdrawal of Initial Court Ruling and Remand to Previous Trial Court	Court Ruling	Judgment			Others	Total
				Win	Partial Victory and Partial Defeat	Loss		
1,221	326	5	945	762	120	172	215	3,766
32.42%	8.66%	0.13%	25.09%	1,054			5.71%	100.00%

Notes:

1. "Mediation or Settlement" in this table refers to a case in which legal aid in court representation was initially granted, but later resolved by the legal aid attorney's petition for mediation, in-court or out-of-court settlement or by other means of conciliation.
2. "Withdrawal" in this table means either party (or both parties) to the litigation withdraws from an action for reasons other than mediation or settlement.
3. "Withdrawal of Initial Court Ruling and Remand to Previous Trial Court" in this table means either party (or both parties) to the litigation files an appeal and the appeal court overturns the initial court ruling and sends the case back to the trial court.
4. "Court Ruling" in this table means transferring jurisdiction or rejecting rulings.
5. "Others" in this table refer to a case in which missing documents were preventing closure and the branch office had not completed recording closure at the time of compilation.

Table 19-2: Win Rate - Family Cases

Win	Partial Victory and Partial Defeat	Loss	Win Rate
762	120	172	83.68%

Note: Win rate formula: $(\text{Win} + \text{Partial Win}) / (\text{Win} + \text{Partial Win} + \text{Loss})$

Table 20: Statistics of Administrative Litigation Cases Closed

With respect to administrative litigation cases closed, appeal procedures and administrative litigation procedures ranked highest in terms of the number of refused cases. Based on the win/loss results, the win rate was only 22.22% for appeal procedures and 14.29% for administrative litigation procedures. The win rate was far below the win rates for the other categories. The reason could be that the opposing party in administrative cases was the government while LAF worked to provide aid for the public.

Table 20-1: Statistics of Litigation Cases Closed - Administrative Cases

Appeal Procedure			Trial Procedure				Others	Total
Initial penalty withdrawn	Unaccepted	Revoked	Win	Partial Victory and Partial Defeat	Loss	Withdrawal		
4	4	10	2	5	42	3	25	95

Table 20-2: Win Rate - Administrative Cases							
Appeal Procedure				Administrative Litigation Procedure			
Initial penalty withdrawn	Unaccepted	Revoked	Win Rate	Win	Partial Victory and Partial Defeat	Loss	Win Rate
4	4	10	22.22%	2	5	42	14.29%

Notes:

1. Win rate formula for appeal procedure: $\text{Initial penalty withdrawn} / (\text{Initial penalty withdrawn} + \text{Unaccepted} + \text{Revoked})$

2. Win rate formula for administrative litigation procedure: $(\text{Win} + \text{Partial Win}) / (\text{Win} + \text{Partial Win} + \text{Loss})$

Table 21: Statistics of Closed Criminal Cases

The closed criminal cases are categorized into whether the result is favorable to the legal aid recipients or not. If a recipient is the accused or criminal suspect, the result will be judged by comparing the charge and the final court rulings or punishment. If a recipient is the complainant, the result will be judged by comparing the charge and the final court rulings against the opposing party. The win rate based on the rule above is 56.70%.

Table 21: Statistics of Litigation Cases Closed - Criminal Cases										
Favorable to Recipients				Not Favorable to Recipients				Unable to Decide	Total	Win Rate
Complainant	Accused	Others	Subtotal	Complainant	Accused	Others	Subtotal			
902	5,238	19	6,159	491	4,186	26	4,703	1,138	12,000	56.70%

Notes:

1. Win rate formula: $\text{Favorable to Recipients} / (\text{Favorable to Recipients} + \text{Not Favorable to Recipients})$

2. The "Others" were cases of the proceedings "petition for council of Grand Justice", "setting for criminal trial", "criminal trial", "criminal extraordinary appeal", "criminal compensation proceedings" and "appealing against rulings".

3. Legal aid recipients for "juvenile investigation and protection proceedings representation" were listed as the accused in this table.

5. Statistics of Cases Acceptance by Legal Aid Attorneys

Table 22: Statistic of Annual Case Acceptance by Legal Aid Attorneys

In 2013, a total of 2,239 legal aid attorneys accepted case appointment. The details of case acceptance are analyzed in the following table. On July 27, 2012, the third term Board in the 29th meeting amended the "Procedures of Appointing Attorneys" to fix a ceiling of 24 case assignments. At the subsequent 32nd meeting on October 26 and the 33rd meeting on November 30, the Board further confirmed guidelines governing the operational flow of appointing attorneys to establish the principles of calculating cases and exceptions with more than 24 cases.

Table 22: Statistics of Annual Case Acceptance by Legal Aid Attorneys

Annual Cases Accepted	Number of Legal Aid Attorneys
5 Cases or Under	711
6~10 Cases	704
11~20 Cases	572
21~24 Cases	155
25 Cases or Above	97
Total	2,239

Notes:

1. The annual cases accepted in this table include general cases and cases commissioned by the Ministry of Labor and those by the Council of Indigenous Peoples.

2. Exceptions where legal aid attorneys may be exempted from the annual limit of 24 cases are:

- (1) The structure of attorney teams at Taitung and Hualien Branch Offices allow the branch offices to make outsource cases when the branch has accepted more than 24 cases in a year.
- (2) Legal aid cases enter a higher court and recipients ask specifically for the legal aid attorneys who handled the original cases in previous proceedings.

Table 23: Amount Analysis of Annual Remuneration for Legal Aid Attorneys

In 2013, the number of attorneys receiving remuneration in the amount between NT\$150,000 and 300,000 ranked the highest, which was 798 attorneys.

Table 23: Amount Analysis of Annual Remuneration for Legal Aid Attorneys

Amount of Remuneration	Number of Legal Aid Attorneys
Less than NT\$49,999	244
NT\$50,000~99,999	261
NT\$100,000~149,999	258
NT\$150,000~299,999	798
Over NT\$300,000	678
Total	2,239

Note: The amounts listed in the table were based on the decision made according to the approved case total in 2013 instead of the payment already received by the attorneys in 2013 (remuneration for legal aid attorneys at LAF are divided into fees in advance and fees after closing and so the two figures do not match).

(2) Special Program Cases

Special program cases are divided into the Consumer Debt Clearance Program, the First Interrogation Program, the Expanded Legal Consultation Program, and the Indigene Interrogation Program, which are described as follows.

1. Statistics of Legal Aid for Consumer Debt Clearance Program (CDCP)**Table 24: Statistics of Assessment Results**

In 2013, 1,768 CDCP applications and 2,727 legal consultation applications were approved, with a percentage of approval of 80.47%. It showed that it was not difficult for CDCP applicants to obtain legal aid. People who need such services are encouraged to resolve their debt problems by seeking legal aid.

Table 24: Statistics of Assessment Results of CDCP Cases

Table 24: Statistics of Assessment Results of CDCP Cases							
Application	Assessment Results					Withdrawal	Others
	Approval		Refusal		Approval Percentage (a+b)/ (a+b+c+d)		
	Approval (a)	Legal Consultation (b)	No Consultation (c)	No Consultation (d)			
5,754	1,768	2,727	587	504	80.47%	59	109

Table 25: Categories of Approved CDCP Cases

Of all the approved CDCP cases, the majority of applicants sought aid in "negotiation and restructuring" and "restructuring". This indicated that most recipients were willing to start a new life by repaying their debts.

Table 25: Analysis of Approved CDCP Case Categories

Approval	Approval Category					Legal Consultation
	Negotiation and Restructuring	Negotiation and Clearance	Restructuring	Clearance	Legal Document Drafting	
4,495	1,045	165	390	139	29	2,727
100.00%	23.25%	3.67%	8.68%	3.09%	0.65%	60.67%

Notes:

1.The "Total Approvals" in this table included the legal consultation cases provided to applicants whose financial status met the Foundation's criteria.

2.The "Approved Cases" in this table were cases granted with legal aid by the Assessment Committee.

Table 26: CDCP Cases Review Results and Percentages

The percentage of review which resulted in sustaining the initial decision was 50%. Since the Statute for Consumer Debt Clearance was amended in 2012, the scope of nonexempt luxury goods and services has become smaller. When a debtor has made an effort to repay the debt, a court would in principle approve a restructuring program. However, the Assessment Committee might have failed to adjust the assessment standards according to the new law and only relaxed the standards to comply with the new law during reviews, causing the percentage of sustained decisions to be lower than 70% as for general cases. LAF will organize education and training for legal aid attorneys and the Assessment Committee in order to reinforce review quality for CDCP cases.

Table 26: Case Totals and Percentages of CDCP Cases Review Results

Total Number of Cases Not Finalized in 2012	New Applications	Case Closed					Total Number of Cases Not Finalized in Current Year
		Initial Decision Sustained		Initial Decision Revoked		Withdrawal Subtotal	
		Subtotal	Percentage	Subtotal	Percentage		
9	119	64	50.00%	55	42.97%	4	5
Note: Percentage calculation formula: Initial Decision Sustained (Initial Decision Revoked)/(Total No. of Cases Not Finalized in 2012 + New Applications)							

2. Statistics of First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney Program (First Interrogation Program)

Table 27: Source Analysis of Cases

A total of 2,339 applications were made under the First Interrogation Program and the majority of them were referred by the police, which accounted for 82.21%. There would be more cases under this program if it could have the approval of frontline police officers and have them assist suspects apply to have attorneys in this program to accompany interrogations for free.

Table 27: Source Analysis of First Interrogation Program Cases

Application	Case Sources					
	Civilian	Police	Prosecutor	Court	Investigation Bureau	Others
2,339	87	1,923	239	81	5	4
100.00%	3.72%	82.21%	10.22%	3.46%	0.21%	0.17%

Notes:
 1. The "Civilian" included suspects themselves and their families and friends.
 2. The "Others" included military sources, social workers, elected representatives, attorneys, and the National Immigration Agency.

Table 28: Application Results Analysis

A total of 1,852 applications made under the First Interrogation Program were approved, which accounted for about 79.18% of the Program's total applications. A total of 487 applications (about 20.82%) were refused because they were not covered under the Program.

Table 28: Analysis of First Interrogation Program Application Results

Application	Eligible and Approved				Ineligible and Refused
	Subtotal	Applicants Withdrawn by Applicant before Appointment	Attorney Needed to be Appointed		
			Case with Attorney Appointed	Case with No Attorney Appointed	
2,339	1,852	522	1,286	44	487

3. Statistics of Expanded Legal Consultation Program (Expanded Consultation)

Table 29: Case Statistics

For applications made under the Expanded Consultation Program, if an applicant's financial status meets LAF's criteria, his or her case is listed in the table as "Legal Consultation". If his or her financial status exceeds the criteria, the case is listed as "No Consultation Provided". Since the launch of the Expanded Legal Consultation Program in 2009, the number of cases has grown from 35,852 at the beginning and currently accounts for nearly 60% of the LAF's cases.

Table 29: Statistics of Expanded Consultation Program Cases		
Total Applications	Total Applications Legal Consultation Application	No Consultation Provided
80,670	59,752	20,918
Note: The "No Consultation Provided" in this table refers to cases in which the applicants did not meet LAF's financial criteria. However, the interview and analysis regarding a case conducted by a legal aid attorney during the process would still be helpful to the applicant.		

Table 30: Categories and Percentages Analyses

The majority of applications made under the Expanded Consultation Program (with or without consultation provided) were for advice in civil cases, which accounted for 50.10% of the total number of applications.

Table 30: Statistics of Case Categories and Percentages						
Category	Legal Consultation		No Consultation		Total	
	Subtotal	Percentage	Subtotal	Percentage	Subtotal	Percentage
Criminal	15,628	26.15%	4,573	21.86%	20,201	25.04%
Civil	29,041	48.60%	11,373	54.37%	40,414	50.10%
Family	13,168	22.04%	4,356	20.82%	17,524	21.72%
Administrative	1,363	2.28%	5,11	2.44%	1,874	2.32%
Unrecorded	552	0.92%	105	0.50%	657	0.81%
Total	59,752	100.00%	20,918	100.00%	80,670	100.00%
Note: The "Unrecorded" cases were those without category information.						

Table 31: Top 3 Matter Types of Categorized Cases

Categorized into civil, criminal, family and administrative cases, the top 3 matter types are described as follows. The matter types of legal consultation reflect social issues and needs and show the direction for legal education that the public needs and should deserve support and efforts of relevant government departments.

Table 31: Statistics of Top 3 Matter Types of Categorized Cases

Ranking	Civil	Criminal	Family	Administrative
1	Tort	Assault	Divorce	Statute Governing Road Traffic
2	Lending Dispute	Offenses of Fraudulent, Breach of Trust, Taking, and Usury	Succession	Land Act
3	Contract	Offenses of Forging Instruments or Seals	Parental Rights or Child Custody	Public Assistance Act

4. Statistics of Indigene Interrogation Program

Table 32: Source Analysis of Cases

In 2013, a total of 4,025 applications were received, most of them were referrals from the police, which accounted for 86.41%. According to Articles 31 and 95 of the newly amended Code of Criminal Procedure in 2013, in addition to requiring a defense attorney to be present to defend an indigenous defendant in a common trial procedure, if an indigenous defendant or suspect has not appointed an attorney during interrogation, an investigation unit such as prosecutors and the police should notify a legal aid agency to appoint an attorney to provide defense services. Before interrogating a defendant, it will be required to inform an indigenous defendant of his/her right to request for legal aid. Therefore, it has become compulsory for the police to apply for legal aid attorneys to accompany interrogations, which contribute to an increase in applications under this program.

Table 32: Source Analysis of Indigene Interrogation Cases

Application	Case Sources					
	Civilian	Police	Prosecutor	Court	Investigation Bureau	Others
4,025	81	3,478	352	45	47	22
100.00%	2.01%	86.41%	8.75%	1.12%	1.17%	0.55%

Note: The "Others" included military sources and social workers.

Table 33: Application Results Analysis

In 2013, a total of 4,021 applications were approved, which accounted for about 99.90% of the Program's total applications. A total of 4 applications (about 0.1%) were refused because they were not covered under the Program. The percentage is very low as under this Program. The police, according to the law, have to notify legal aid attorneys to be present. Therefore, the exception only occurs when it is discovered that the defendant or suspect is not an indigenous person.

Table 33: Analysis of Application Results

Application	Eligible and Approved				Ineligible and Refused
	Subtotal	Applicants Withdrawn by Applicant before Appointment	Attorney Needed to be Appointed		
			Case with Attorney Appointed	Case with No Attorney Appointed	
4,025	4,021	2,700	1,255	66	4

(3) Commissioned Cases

1. Commission by the Ministry of Labor - Labor Litigation Program

LAF and the Council of Labor Affairs of Executive Yuan (now restructured and promoted to the Ministry of Labor) signed an entrustment contract in 2009 and launched the Labor Litigation Program. Workers who have their employment agreements terminated (e.g. unfair dismissal, failure to provide redundancy or pension according to the law), have employers who fail to purchase insurance coverage or fail to report full insured salaries, suffer occupational injuries or illnesses without compensation from employers, need legal consultation or assistance with drafting legal documents or handling litigation may apply to LAF under this Program. Eligible applicants under this Program will not have to pay the attorney fees and will be assisted directly by professional attorneys appointed by LAF to fight for their rights. Labor Litigation Statistics in 2013:

Table 34: Statistics of Assessment Results

Table 34: MOL Case Statistics		
Total Applications	Total Approvals	Refusals
2,110	1,585	525

2. Commission by Council of Indigenous Peoples - Legal Aid for Indigenous People Program

LAF and the Council of Indigenous Peoples (CIP) signed an entrustment contract on April 1, 2013 and launched the Legal Aid for Indigenous People Program. Since the launch of the program, indigenous people who encounter legal problems, need legal consultation or assistance with drafting legal documents, or require court representation may apply to LAF regardless of matter type. As of the end of 2013, 606 applications were submitted and 280 of them were eligible to receive legal aid under the program. After an ongoing discussion of amending related legal aid rules

between LAF and CIP, indigenous people, starting in 2014, may be eligible for the program by furnishing the required financial documents for review and signing an affidavit. Aid can be provided as long as the pathway on which to provide the aid is given. Therefore, it is expected that the number of approved cases under the program will grow significantly.

Table 35: Statistics of Assessment Results

Table 35: CIP Case Statistics		
Total Applications	Total Approvals	Refusals
606	280	326

3. Analysis of special circumstances and recipient roles

LAF accepts applications for legal aid from members of the minority groups. Any special needs of applicants due to special circumstances or roles may have an impact on whether LAF should develop or construct new service models or programs. The following is a brief analysis.

Table 36: Numbers and Percentages of Disabled Recipients

For disabled applicants who have the "Handbook for People with Disabilities" certified by the Department of Social Welfare, LAF provides legal aid without further differentiating their disability types. With respect to eligibility assessment for the First Interrogation Program, the mentally disabled, regardless of case category, may apply for an attorney to accompany interrogation for free during investigation. Therefore, recipient with mental or physical disability accounted for 80% of the approved cases.

Table 36: Statistics of Disabled Recipients' Cases					
Category	General Cases	1st Interrogation	CDCP Cases	Expanded Consultation	Indigene's Interrogation
Disabled Recipient (a)	3,859	1,480	277	1,778	55
Total Approval (b)	28,584	1,852	4,495	59,752	4,021
Percentage of Approvals (a/b)	13.50%	79.91%	6.16%	2.98%	1.37%

Table 37: Matter Type Analysis of Disabled Recipients' Cases

In disabled recipients' approved cases, the top three matter types were "Civil Tort" (12.96%), "Larceny" (10.62%) and "Criminal Injury" (10.11%). The matter types showed that the legal needs of the mentally or physically disabled deserved attention from relevant government departments and social welfare groups. Alternatively, legal education and training in the field may be offered to raise awareness of the law and appropriate responses among the mentally or physically disabled.

Table 37: Matter Types in Disabled Recipients' General Cases			
Ranking	Matter Type	Subtotal	Percentage
1	Civil Tort	500	12.96%
2	Larceny	410	10.62%
3	Criminal Injury	390	10.11%
Note: Percentage calculation formula: Total Cases/Total General Cases of Disabled Recipients			

Table 38: Numbers and Percentages of Indigenous Recipients' Cases

As of January 2014, the indigenous population in Taiwan was 534,007 (or 2.28% of the total population in Taiwan, quoted from the CIP website) and LAF had 8,443 cases with indigenous recipients, accounting for 10.53% of all approved general cases. It showed that indigenous people had a higher chance of passing LAF reviews and a higher chance of lacking financial strength and appropriate legal protection. The highest percentages of indigenous recipients were reflected in the Taitung and Hualien Branch Offices.

Table 38: Numbers and Percentages of Indigenous Recipients' Cases					
Category	General Cases	1st Interrogation	CDCP Cases	Expanded Consultation	Indigene's Interrogation
Indigenous Recipients	3,010	-	218	1,194	4,021
Total Approval	28,584	1,852	4,495	59,752	4,021
Percentage of Approvals	10.53%	-	4.85%	2.00%	100.00%
Note: LAF commenced to pilot the Indigene's Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney Program on July 15, 2012, and no data were collected on whether applicants were indigenous people before this date. After July 15, 2012, all applications made by indigenous people were grouped under the Indigene Interrogation Program, and the First Interrogation Program ceased to check whether the applicants were indigenous people.					

Table 39: Matter Type Analysis of Indigenous Recipients' Approved Cases

In indigenous recipients' approved cases, the top 3 matter types were "Criminal Injury" (12.29%), "Fraud and Breach of Trust" (9.07%) and "Offenses against Sexual Autonomy" (7.81%). Social welfare groups or government departments working in the indigenous people's interest may offer legal courses on these types of legal issues or campaign more to raise awareness of crime prevention.

Table 39: Top 3 Matter Types in Indigenous Recipients' Approved Cases			
Ranking	Matter Type	Subtotal	Percentage
1	Criminal Injury	370	12.29%
2	Fraud and Breach of Trust	273	9.07%
3	Offenses against Sexual Autonomy	235	7.81%
Note: Percentage calculation formula:: Total Cases/Total General Cases of Indigenous Recipients			

Table 40: Number and Percentage of Non-National Recipients' Cases

All legal residents of Taiwan may apply for aid from LAF according to Article 15 of the Legal Aid Act. Therefore, all people, regardless of nationality, may obtain aid from LAF provided that their cases are approved. A total of 1,410 approvals were granted to recipients who were non-nationals. Non-nationals who are members of minority groups may receive legal aid in Taiwan. Foreign inmates in Taiwan may also find their way home with LAF's assistance.

Table 40: Numbers and Percentages of Non-National Recipients' Cases					
Category	General Cases	1st Interrogation	CDCP Cases	Expanded Consultation	Indigene's Interrogation
Non-National Recipients	1,410	23	4	541	-
Total Approval	28,584	1,852	4,495	59,752	4,021
Percentage of Approvals	4.93%	1.24%	0.09%	0.91%	-

Table 41: Matter Type Analysis of Non-National Recipients' Approved Cases

In non-national recipients' approved cases, the top 3 matter types were "Civil Tort" (14.82%), "Civil Dispute over Salaries" (12.48%) and "Human Trafficking" (9.86%). Relevant agencies should raise legal awareness among non-nationals residing in

Taiwan or provide relevant information to non-nationals at the point of entry to help them understand the laws of the Republic of China and how to protect their own rights.

Moreover, LAF is committed to providing legal aid for victims of human trafficking. When the Legal Aid for Victims of Human Trafficking Program was launched in October 2007, the victim criteria were relaxed and LAF worked with relevant agencies to establish a referral process. LAF aims to eliminate forced labor and exploitation through legal action and help victims claim compensation.

Table 41: Top 3 Matter Types in Non-National Recipients' Approved Cases

Ranking	Matter Type	Subtotal	Percentage
1	Civil Tort	209	14.82%
2	Civil, Dispute over Salaries	176	12.48%
3	Human Trafficking	139	9.86%

Note: Percentage calculation formula: Total Cases/Total General Cases of Non-National Recipients

Section 2 Ensuring Quality of Aid

LAF manages the collection of contribution, recovery, repayment and withdrawal charges (the "Four Fees") to allow LAF to achieve sustainable development and alleviate its fiscal gap in order to ensure the quality of legal aid and fairness and justice.

I. Management of Contribution, Recovery, Repayment and Withdrawal Charge (the "Four Fees")

Under the provisions of Articles 21, 22, 32, 34 and 35 of the Legal Aid Act, LAF is entitled to request disbursements of attorney remuneration or necessary expenses made on behalf of the recipients by following certain procedures. Such payments are known as a contribution charge. Recipients who acquired properties with value exceeding NT\$500,000 with the aid of LAF should return the attorney remuneration and necessary expenses paid by LAF. Such payments are known as a repayment charge. LAF is entitled to claim attorney remuneration and necessary expenses from losing opponent parties in civil cases. Such payments are known as a recovery charge. Applicants from who LAF has withdrawn aid should return the attorney remuneration and necessary expenses to LAF. Such payments are known as the withdrawal charge. The four charges are known collectively as the four fees.

Through collaboration between LAF and the Judicial Yuan, a platform is established where relevant information about the cases, such as the court-in-charge and case number, is posted regularly by the Judicial Yuan to enable LAF to cross-check with the closed cases. The branch offices will collect the fees from cases where collection is confirmed possible.

In the process of collecting the "four fees", LAF relies on the responsible personnel in each branch office to take strict control, while study and revision of regulations and standard operating procedures help branch offices reduce and eliminate obstacles in collection. As of the end of 2013, the "four fees" collection performance is shown as follows.

"Four Fees" Collection Performance						
Category		Monitored Cases	Cases Eligible for Collection	Collection in Process	Cases with Collection Due	Amount Collected (NT\$)
Contribution		68	68	61	61	361,665
Repayment		4,745	2,455	1,979	3,360	27,194,680
Recovery	Before Adjustment	7,772	6,068	3,027		
	After Adjustment	4,154	3,512			
Withdrawal Charge		202	202	202	202	1,247,956

Notes:

1. LAF has change the scope of recovery in response to the Supreme Court’s decision. Recovery cases are still listed in this table regardless execution or otherwise.

2. "Cases Eligible for Collection" was to the number of cases qualified for collection of the relevant fees; "Collection in Process" was the number of cases in which the collection already started; "Cases with Collection Due" was the number of cases LAF was entitled to execute the collection (excluding cases exempted from repayment and, in the "Recovery" category, cases revoked); "Amount Collected" was the money acquired after collection.

3. Some cases meet simultaneously the criteria for recovery and those for repayment, and so "Cases with Collection Due" and "Amount Collected" should be counted on a consolidated basis.

2. Attorney Performance Evaluation System

LAF's attitude toward the eligibility of legal aid attorneys has evolved from encouraging in the early days to a selection process in recent time. At present, a written selection process is in place to target new attorneys who have practiced the law for less than two years. So far 40 attorneys have agreed to join the program and been approved while 10 did not agree to join. The percentage of attorneys agreeing to join is 80%.

LAF continues to follow up on closed cases by telephone in order to monitor attorney performance. Recipients in close to 30,000 cases have completed surveys before quality control is performed in the attorney performance evaluation system to rewarding the good and removing the bad. So far, 24 excellent attorneys were selected while sanctions were imposed on 42 attorneys with written warnings to 12 attorneys (28.57%), reduced assignments for 8 attorneys (19.05%), barred assignments for 12 attorneys (28.57%) and dismissal from legal aid service for 10 attorneys (23.81%). Meanwhile, 11 attorneys with major violation were referred to the Lawyers Discipline Committee. The third attorney performance evaluation is still taking place at present to protect aid recipients and prevent unsatisfactory service quality.

Reason	Sanction				
	Written Warning	Reduced Assignment	Barred Assignment	Dismissal from Legal Aid Service	Total
Incompliance with evaluation	3	0	0	0	3
Service quality	4	6	8	1	19
Violation of LAF rules	4	2	1	1	8
Violation of professional ethics	1	0	3	8	12
Total	12	8	12	10	42

III. Educational Trainings for Legal Aid Attorneys

To help legal aid attorneys understand the special programs and issues concerning disadvantaged communities, LAF organized a range of educational trainings and information sessions in 2013. The events included Case Studies on Labor Dispute and Litigation Practice in Taipei, Taichung and Tainan between August and September; on September 28, the Seminars on Practical Issues Concerning Legal Aid for Human Trafficking Victims in Taipei; on October 26, the Seminar on Oral Arguments in Death Penalty Appeal before Supreme Court in Taipei. For CDCP, attorney training on the Statute For Consumer Debt Clearance was held in Taichung, Taipei and Kaohsiung between May and August, and the National Trainee Lecturer Courses were offered on December 7 and 9. In addition, frequent seminars or educational trainings were held by all LAF branch offices for Assessment Commissioners and legal aid attorneys in 2013, including topics on "compulsory defense cases", "occupational illnesses and labor dispute practice seminar", "copyrights, temporary disposition and preliminary injunction", "introduction and

4. Complaint mechanism

In 2013, LAF processed 64 complaints, and statistic showed that the majority of the complaints (56) concerned legal aid attorneys. It proved that LAF should continue to improve the quality of legal aid attorneys. The outcomes are presented in the follow table.

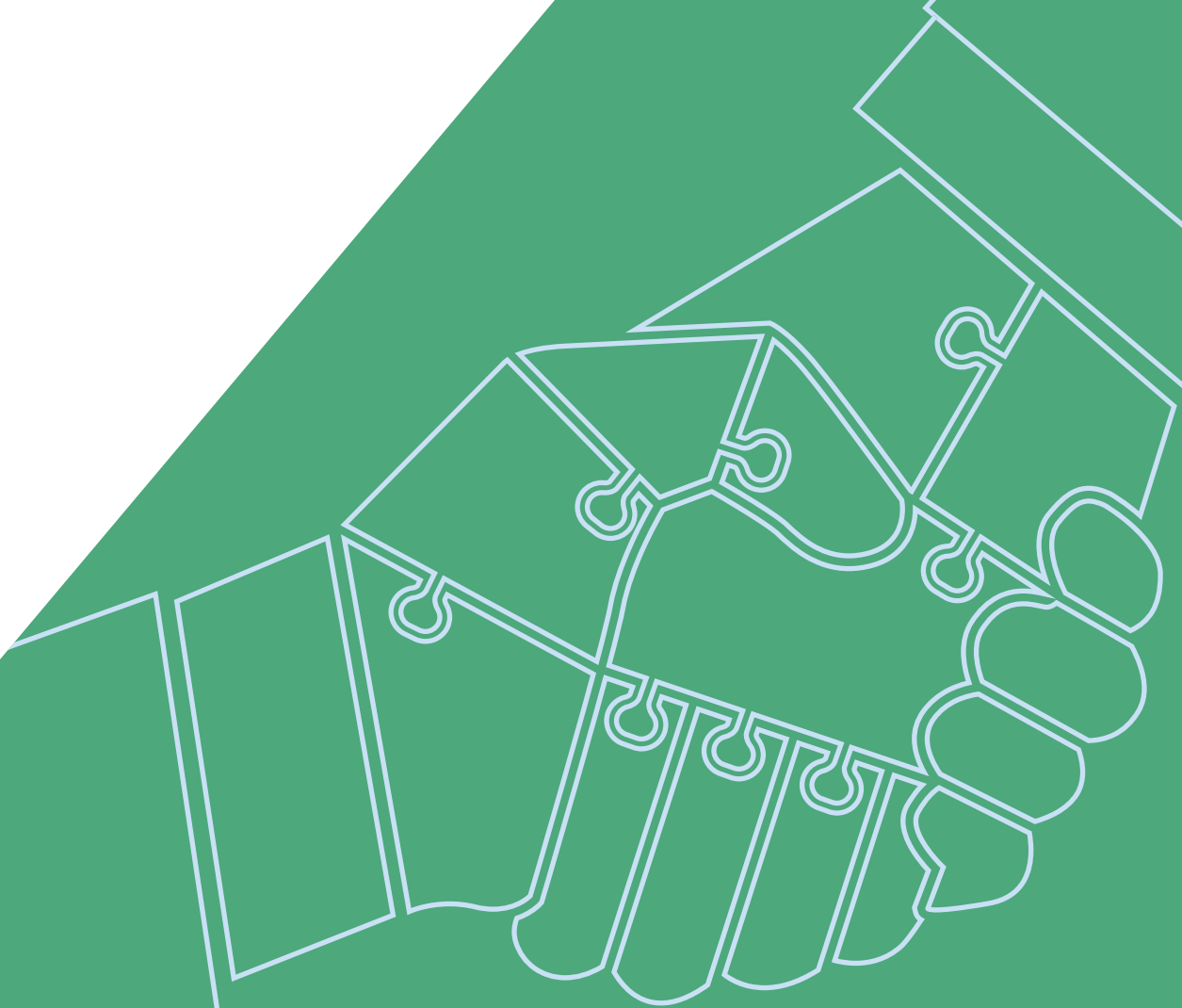
Complaint Subject	Results of Complaint Handling											
	Disciplinary Actions								No Punishment	Others	Under Investigation	Total
	Barred Assignment and Referral to the Lawyers Discipline Committee	Reduced Assignment and Referral to the Lawyers Discipline Committee	Barred Assignment	Reduced Assignment	Warning	Request To Improve	Exhortation	Subtotal				
Legal Aid Attorney	5	1	4	2	1	5	4	22	26	5	3	56
Member of Assessment Committee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
Staff Attorney	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
LAF Staff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	5	1	4	2	1	5	4	22	33	6	3	64

Note: "Others" means cases which were refused, merged with another or withdrawn.

Chapter 3

Special Programs

- Section 1 Legal Aid Programs
- Section 2 Commissioned Legal Aid Programs



Chapter 3 Special Programs

In addition to continuing to operate the "First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney Program", the "Legal Aid for Consumer Debt Clearance Program", the "Indigene's Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney Program", the "Legal Aid for Victims of Human Trafficking Program", the "Expanded Legal Consultation Program", and the "legal aid video consultation program" in 2013, LAF continued to accept the commission from the Ministry of Labor to operate the Labor Litigation Program and was commissioned by the Council of Indigenous Peoples to launch the Legal Aid for Indigenous People Program.

Section 1 Legal Aid Programs

A. First Interrogation Program

To balance the disparity in legal knowledge between the public and crime investigation authorities and to protect people's rights to defend their cases, LAF launched the "First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney Program" ("First Interrogation Program") on September 17, 2007. The program provides a 24/7 service of legal aid attorneys' company during interrogations. Eligibility:

1. Suspects of felony punishable by a minimum sentence of not less than three years' imprisonment who are apprehended or arrested or are requested to be interrogated for the first time without a summon or notice may apply for the service.
2. Mentally or intellectually disabled suspects of any crimes may apply for the service at any time during interrogation.
3. Attorneys at the branch offices on offshore islands are shorthanded and provide the service only to the mentally or intellectually disabled.

Major achievements under the program in the current year are described as follows.

(1) Increase in cases

Since LAF launched the First Interrogation Program on September 17, 2007, as of the end of 2013, a total of 5,589 applications were received and 3,753 cases were

eligible and had attorneys sent by LAF accompany the applicants during interrogation. The success rate was 94.77%. Case statistics by year are shown in the table below.

Statistics of First Interrogation Program Cases					
Year	Application No. of Cases	No. of Ineligible Applications	Case with no Attorneys Appointed	Attorney Needed to be Appointed (a)	Case with Attorneys Appointed (b)
September to December 2007	187	14	14	159	156
2008	601	63	37	501	473
2009	654	107	40	507	482
2010	637	138	16	483	426
2011	592	117	12	463	437
2012	579	46	16	517	493
2013	2,339	487	522	1,330	1,286
Total	5,589	972	657	3,960	3,753
Note: Success rate of appointment (b/a)=94.77%					

(2) Reinforcing Ties Between LAF and Police Units

To facilitate more effective referral to legal aid from police units, LAF has written to the National Police Agency of the Ministry of the Interior and requested that the Agency inform the police units to use the contact information provided by LAF and notify LAF to appoint attorneys to accompany interrogation according to the law.

(3) Creating Referral Mechanisms Between LAF and Prosecutors Offices

In response to the amendment of Article 31, Paragraph 5 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, LAF had written to the Ministry of Justice and requested assistance in specifying contact information of person(s) involved on the Attorney Appointment Notice in order to allow LAF and local prosecutors' offices to create an effective referral mechanism. However, the Ministry of Justice did not grant the request out of consideration of personal data protection. Later, LAF chairman led a team with LAF secretary-general to visit Minister of Justice Ying-Shay Luo and reached an agreement with the minister. Prosecutors' offices may send an LAF information package along with the notices to persons involved so the persons involved can apply for aid from LAF, or prosecutors offices may inform LAF of ways to contact the persons involved with their consent. The mechanism should be able to facilitate the development of the program.

B. Legal Aid for Consumer Debt Clearance Program

In 2013, LAF continued to carry out the Legal Aid for Consumer Debt Clearance Program (CDCP). A special project team met regularly to deliberate on issues which included the feasibility of reclassifying CDCP as general cases, education and training for CDCP attorneys, establishment of reasonable remunerations and how to organize information sessions for debtors in different cities.

As of the end of 2013, a total of 58,415 applications were received. Case statistics by year are shown in the table below.

Statistics of CDCP Cases					
Year	Application	Approval	Refusal	Legal Consultation	No Consultation
2008	23,938	10,903	6,447	5,005	158
2009	9,750	2,003	1,515	6,232	0
2010	7,175	1,343	814	3,883	1,135
2011	5,473	1,079	598	2,890	906
2012	6,325	1,908	637	3,075	553
2013	5,754	1,768	587	2,727	504
Total	58,415	19,004	10,598	23,812	3,256

The Consumer Debt Clearance Act failed to achieve satisfactory results at the beginning of its implementation. Fortunately, the Act was substantially modified on January 4, 2012. Results of debt clearance trials have improved significantly in recent years. The write-off percentage increased from less than 10% to 50%. The approval rate of the restructuring program also increased from 20% to 70%, which was a positive boost to discouraged debtors. Therefore, LAF held more information sessions for debtors with the aim of increasing the number of cases and helping people with debt problems.

In addition, LAF's board of directors passed an amended draft of the Financial Eligibility Criteria on Granting Legal Aid in December 2013. The amendment added to the "monthly disposable income" referred to in Article 3, Paragraph 1 of the Criteria deductible items, "average monthly repayment under a restructuring program or debt clearance program" and "monthly repayment intended by applicants of debt clearance", which may also increase the number of approved cases.

Many legal aid attorneys participated in the program when it was launched. However, complicated and cumbersome processes in practice and unreasonable remuneration led to a slow loss of attorneys. To respond to a potential increase of cases and to reinforce the understanding and application of the amended Consumer Debt Clearance Act among attorneys, LAF held attorney education and training sessions in Taipei (June 29), Kaohsiung (August 3), and Taichung (May 19) and held debt clearance training sessions for the trainee attorneys, directors of branch offices and LAF employees on December 7 and 9. LAF also worked actively with local bar associations to organize attorney education and training sessions across the country in 2014 in order to recruit more legal aid attorneys to handle CDCP cases.

C. Indigene's Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney Program

The indigenous people are in a relatively disadvantaged position not only in terms of language, culture and social status, but also in terms of the uniqueness of their criminal cases, such as violation of the "Forest Act", "Act Governing the Control and Prohibition of Gun, Cannon, Ammunition, and Knife" and "Wildlife Conservation Act", and conflict between their traditions and the legal system. There is a need to provide them with special aid.

Since the amended Articles 31 and 95 of the Code of Criminal Procedure were implemented on January 25, 2013, all those who are with indigenous identity recognized by the Aborigine Status Law and have not appointed defense attorneys for interrogation, regardless of being involved in crimes punishable by a minimum sentence of no less than three years' imprisonment or not or first interrogation or not, shall be eligible for applying for aid under the program.

Long before Article 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure was amended, LAF commenced to pilot the Indigene's Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney Program on July 15, 2012 and received 4,256 applications as of the end of 2013. 1,432 cases were eligible and had attorneys sent by LAF accompany the applicants during interrogation. The success rate was 94.58%. Case statistics by year are shown in the table below.

Statistics of Indigene Interrogation Cases					
Year	Application	No. of Ineligible Applications	Case with no Attorneys Appointed	Attorney Needed to be Appointed (a)	Case with Attorneys Appointed (b)
July to December 2012	231	6	32	193	177
2013	4,025	4	2,700	1,321	1,255
Total	4,256	10	2,732	1,514	1,432
Note: Success rate of appointment (b/a)=94.58%					

D. Legal Aid for Victims of Human Trafficking Program

As a result of global population movement, Taiwan has become a destination for marriage and labor migrants in South-East Asia. Illegal human smuggling gangs have made extortionate profits by smuggling and trafficking at the expenses of depriving people of their human rights. Recognizing the abhorrence of the transnational crime, LAF stood by its mission to protect the fundamental rights of the disadvantaged, and actively participated in drafting the civilian version of the "Human Trafficking Prevention Act", and has endeavored to provide assistance for the victims in resolving their legal disputes.

As of the end of 2013, LAF had provided aid to 1,715 applications filed by victims of cross-border human trafficking. In 2013, LAF received 321 applications, approved 316 with full legal aid, 2 with legal consultation and refused 3 applications. The percentage of approval was as high as 99%.

Major efforts in 2013 are described as follows.

(1) Seminars on Practical Issues Concerning Legal Aid for Human Trafficking Victims

LAF organized a seminar on human trafficking prevention on September 28, 2013 and invited attorneys and branch office employees in northern Taiwan. Scholars and experts analyzed the current situation of foreign fishermen and determination of human trafficking in practice in the Republic of China and reported research results during the event. In addition, in 2012, LAF obtained the Chinese version of the "Forced Labour and Trafficking : a Casebook of Court Decisions" published by the International Labor Organization and published it in September 2013 before making the casebook available to attendants at the seminar.

(2) Assistance with Labor Exploitation Victims of the Chiji Group

The Chiji Group recruited domestic caretakers from Indonesia to work in Taiwan but withheld their salaries. In 2009, LAF initiated cooperation with the Council of Labor Affairs and local labor bureaus, visited the victims and assisted them apply for legal aid in claiming damages in tort and unjust enrichment. In May 2013, the criminal lawsuit was decided by the court of the second instance, while the supplementary civil actions were being finalized by the Kaohsiung Branch, Taiwan High Prosecutors Office. LAF continued to assist victims to complete the enforcement procedure and help them claim withheld salaries and compensation.

(3) Continuing Participation in Meetings on Human Trafficking Prevention and Related Training Organized by Government

In 2013, LAF attended the cross-ministry meetings of the "Coordination Briefing on Human Trafficking Prevention" hosted by the Executive Yuan and attended an international human trafficking prevention trend seminar given by Dutch experts at the invitation of the National Immigration Agency of the Ministry of Interior on May 24 and the international human trafficking prevention workshop 2013 on October 1.

E. Expanded Legal Consultation Program

According to Article 2, Paragraph 1, Subsection 1 of the Legal Aid Act, LAF may provide legal consultation as one of the legal aid services. The demand for consultation on various legal issues has grown rapidly with social changes. To meet such demand, LAF had provided consultation service in a variety of legal matters. Major achievements in 2013 are described as follows.

(1) Face-to-Face Legal Consultation at Service Stations or Branch Offices

To provide the public with convenient and extensive consultation service, LAF launched the Expanded Legal Consultation Program on April 1, 2009. People can make appointments online (<http://www.laf.org.tw>) or by phone (02-3322-6666) to apply for face-to-face consultation with an attorney. As of the end of 2013, LAF had 96 service stations.

To meet reservation demand, LAF started expanding the online appointment system for credit card debt consultation in April 2009 to a legal consultation website (<http://59.120.201.217/legal/index.htm>). The original consultation hotline for credit

card debt was also expanded to an appointment hotline for general legal consultation, providing multiple ways of application by telephone and online. In 2013, a total of 20,520 reservations were made by telephone or online.

(2) Applications Growing Steadily and Showing Results

The number of applications received by LAF since the launch of this Program showed that the availability of the service had encouraged the public to seek professional advice when facing legal problems. The growth in applications for consultation as a whole was prominent. In 2012, a total of 57,502 applications were eligible for consultation service, which was 24% more than in 2011. In 2013, a total of 59,752 applications were eligible for consultation service, which was 4% more than in 2012. The steady growth was an indication that LAF service stations had been able to meet public demand and provided convenient legal consultation service. Even applicants who did not meet LAF's financial criteria could still benefit from the interviews and analyses conducted by the legal aid attorneys during the process.

(3) Establishment of Service Station Performance Standards in 2012

To achieve economy of scale and effective use of resources, LAF implemented effectiveness management measures at legal consultation service stations in 2011, and conducted an overall inventory check in 2013. As it was necessary to consider the economy and convenience of providing the service, service stations with unsatisfactory performance were closed and replaced by a video consultation service or other methods except for those in remote areas. Hence, while number of service stations in 2013 was less than in 2011, the number of consultation services provided increased by more than 20% or 11,000 applications. It was an indication that management measures had shown some results and achieved the goal of lowering costs and expanding the service.

F. Legal Aid Video Consultation Program

To provide a more accessible and less costly legal consultation service, LAF encourages the branch offices to assess local needs and work with local prosecutors' offices and government departments to provide services by establishing online video links. People may visit the closest affiliated units and complete video consultation with consulting attorneys at branch offices. For people living in remote areas, this is a way to save travel time for both parties and LAF can reduce travel expenses incurred by

consulting attorneys traveling back and forth to remote service stations. The service is also available at branch offices in urban areas to help create more local resources of legal consultation.

The Pingtung Branch was the first to launch the video consultation program in 2006. Shilin, Yilan and Nantou Branches also implemented the video consultation program in 2012. Taichung, Miaoli, Hualien and Taitung Branches completed the planning stage in 2013 and started offering the service and create new affiliated service points. In 2013, the branches offices handled a total of 610 video consultation cases. In October 2013, LAF's North Legal Aid Staff Attorneys Center opened a video link with the Taiwan Penghu District Court and started providing legal consultation regularly on Monday morning. More units continued to be linked to the network.

Section 2 Commissioned Legal Aid Programs

1. Commission by the Ministry of Labor to Operate Labor Litigation Program

To enable more disadvantaged laborers to quickly seek legal aid when facing labor dispute, LAF started on March 2, 2009 to operate the Labor Litigation Program under the commission from the Council of Labor Affairs of the Executive Yuan (restructured and promoted to the Ministry of Labor on February 17, 2014). LAF continue to accept the entrustment contract from the Ministry of Labor in 2013.

Since the program was launched, LAF saw a clear increase in total labor cases. So far, a total of 13,576 laborers had appealed to LAF for aid and 11,108 of them were eligible for and received aid. As of the end of 2013, court decisions in over 80% of the closed cases under this Program were favorable for laborers. It was estimated that a total amount of more than NT\$1,600,000,000 was gained on behalf of the laborers, and on average each laborer gained NT\$210,000 with the assistance provided by the Program. It showed that the collaboration of resources between LAF and the CLA could effectively provide aid to a large number of disadvantaged laborers. Case statistics by year are shown in the table below.

Statistics of Labor Litigation Program Cases				
Year/Category	No. of Approvals		Refusal	Total
	Full legal aid	Partial legal aid		
2009	2,447	31	440	2,918
2010	2,495	41	425	2,961
2011	2,590	17	408	3,015
2012	1,991	-	581	2,572
2013	1,585	-	525	2,110
Total	11,108	89	2,379	13,576

To enable LAF employees to be equipped with a basic knowledge of the labor laws and labor rights during the process of handling the Labor Litigation Program or assisting labor applicants (recipients) in order to provide more professional, timely legal aid services, LAF worked with the Ministry of Labor in 2013 to organize "labor litigation issues, employee education and training" and invite legal aid attorneys including Yi-Xuan Shen, Hou-Jun Lin to analyze issues such as "labor rights after termination of employment contract" and "introduction to labor rights and employer liabilities in occupational accidents".

There have been numerous suggestions and comments regarding the Labor Litigation Program from different fields in recent years. LAF have carefully assessed and reviewed all of them during the annual reviews of renewal of the Labor Litigation Program and administrative entrustment contracts and have made improvements in response to suggestions from different fields.

2. Commission by Council of Indigenous Peoples to Operate Legal Aid for Indigenous People Program

To further protect the rights of indigenous people and provide more comprehensive legal aid services for more indigenous people, LAF and CIP signed an entrustment contract on March 21, 2013 and started operating the Legal Aid for Indigenous People Program on April 1, 2013 (the Indigenous People Program). Since the program was launched, 606 applications were submitted as of the end of 2013 and 280 of them were eligible to receive legal aid under the program. Few cases were received at the beginning of the program. After an ongoing discussion of amending related legal aid rules between LAF and CIP, indigenous people, starting in 2014, may be eligible for the program by furnishing the required financial documents for review

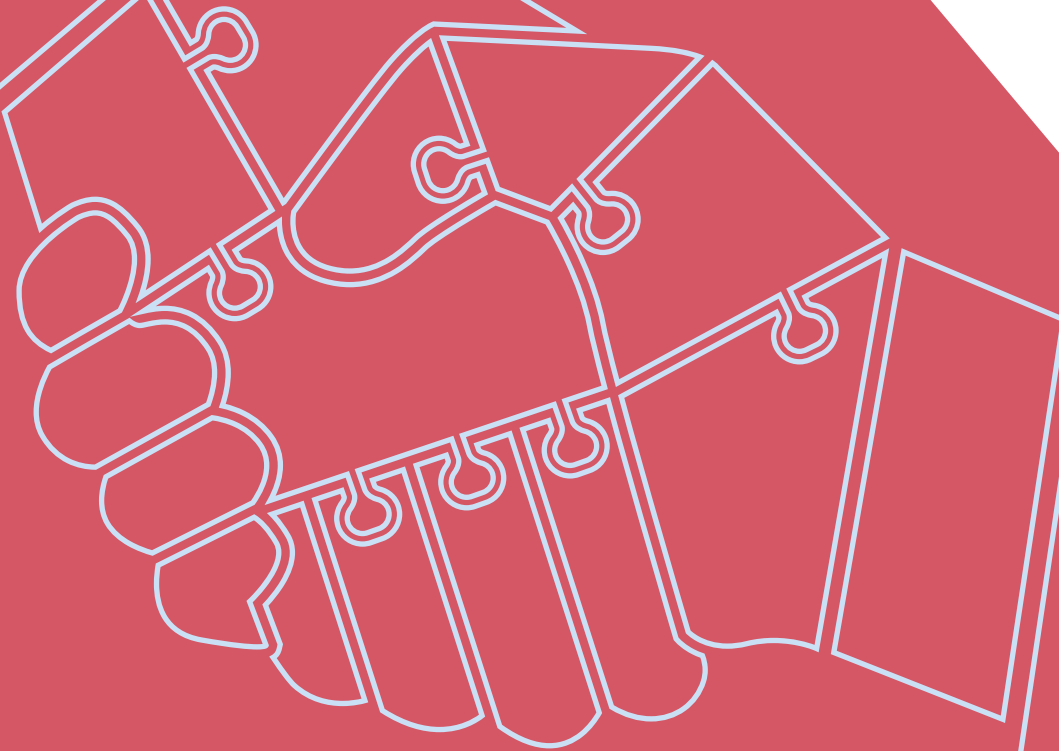
and signing an affidavit. Aid can be provided as long as the pathway on which to provide the aid is given. Therefore, it is expected that the number of approved cases under the program will grow significantly.

To facilitate queries regarding the Indigenous People Program, LAF created a 24-hour hotline after it signed the administrative entrustment contract. Any question or request for information about the legal aid services provided by LAF that indigenous people may have may be directed to the LAF hotline at 0800-58-5880.

Chapter 4

Cases of Major Social Concern

- Section 1 Legal Aid Programs
- Section 2 Commissioned Legal Aid Programs



Chapter 4 Cases of Major Social Concern

LAF continued to offer legal aid in cases of major social concern in 2013 as described as follows.

Section 1 Legal Aid Program for Workers of Closed Factories

The establishment of the Legal Aid Program for Workers of Closed Factories was approved by the 3rd meeting of the fourth-term board of directors on May 31, 2013. The secretary-general visited representatives of the National Alliance for Workers of Closed Factories and other groups on June 8, 2013 and the existing team of pro bono attorneys to understand their needs at present. The team of pro bono attorneys commented that for example, pro bono attorneys in Taoyuan would be assigned an average of 80 cases per person, which far exceeded a reasonable caseload and requested for LAF's assistance in recruiting pro bono attorneys.

Since the establishment of the program, LAF has been actively engaging scholars and groups in relevant fields and assisting Taoyuan Branch in co-organizing the Legal Perspectives on Disputes over Loans for Unemployed Factory Workers with the Taoyuan Bar Association and the School of Law of Chung Yuan Christian University on August 4, 2013. Professor Tzong-Li Hsu, former justice of the Constitutional Court, was invited to host the seminar and discuss the legal issues regarding workers of closed factories from the perspective of social compensation. Professor Ming-Chiang Lin, Professor Yaw-Shyang Chen, Professor Po-Feng Chou, Professor Chia-Ho Lin discussed their views on the topic and the consensus in the seminar was that this case was an event governed by the public law. Many strong arguments were made regarding the attributes of this case in the seminar. After the team of attorneys made a claim in court, the civil courts at Taiwan Taoyuan District Court and the civil courts at Taiwan Miaoli District Court made numerous rulings to deem this case governed by the public law and to be transferred to an administrative litigation court or an administrative court. According to the team of attorneys, if the event is deemed to be governed by the public law, the payment may be deemed social compensation and the defendant will not be obligated to return it. Nevertheless, a right of claim under public law is extinguished if not exercised within five years. The defendant can advocate that the right of claim under public law is extinguished, which may have a positive effect on subsequent rulings.



LAF Taoyuan Branch held seminar "Legal Perspectives on Disputes over Loans for Unemployed Factory Workers".

On August 10, 2013, LAF joined the National Alliance for Workers of Closed Factories, the Human Rights Committee of the Taipei Bar Association, and the Judicial Reform Foundation (JRF) to organize the "Creditor Turned Debtor? Legal Forum for Workers of Closed Factories". Fifteen pro bono attorneys interested in the case were recruited after the forum.

As several dozens of the cases handled by each attorney were within the jurisdiction of the Taiwan Taoyuan District Court, LAF joined the JRF, the Taoyuan Professional Unions, and the Chung Yuan Christian University to campaign for group case interviews and provide assistance with attorney recruiting and administrative affairs.

Furthermore, workers in this case attracted national attention when they blockaded the railroad on February 5, 2013. The police subsequently conducted investigation regarding the act of blockade. Hence, with respect to whether disruption of order arising from such protest by exercising the freedom of speech constituted a crime, LAF teamed up with the NTU Criminal Law Research Center and the Human Rights Committee of the Taipei Bar Association to hold the "Forum: Line Between Social Protests and Criminal Laws" on October 8, 2013 in order to offer favorable arguments for defense attorneys handling the criminal investigation.

Section 2 Hualon

The chairman and four officials of the Hualon Support Group visited LAF on October 4, 2013. They told LAF that its 336 members were Hualon employees who retired in 2001 or later, and Hualon failed to provide them with a pension at the time of retirement and half forced them to sign an agreement. The agreement specifies that Hualon will suspend retirement payments and pay interest only in the first three years, followed by a pension annuity. However, the employees have yet to receive any pension payment and are seeking legal aid to claim their pensions.

As the carrying value of Hualon's assets is lower than that of its liabilities, filing a suit under the general legal aid procedure would not produce any payment and therefore offers little actual benefits for the members of the support group. With respect to such issues arising from employers' failure to make contributions to the old pension plan under the Labor Standards Act, LAF had a meeting with the members of the support group and requested for recommendations from Professor Chia-Ho Lin of the Law School of National Cheng Chi University. After discussions and analysis, LAF propose an aid program in the following aspects:

(1) Campaign for a better system:

Teaming up with labor groups and scholars to campaign for an amendment of Article 28 of the Labor Standards Act regarding workers under the old pension plan.

(2) Individual cases:

Discussing with the support group about assistance in filing a class action for state compensation in order to urge the labor authorities to be a responsible government and supervise employers by administrative means. In addition, the Hualon Support Group is suing Ching-Hsiung Liang, former CEO of Hualon, for fraud and breach of trust in an attempt to urge him to resolve the situation. Therefore, LAF is assisting by arranging for staff attorneys to provide legal consultation.

Section 3 The Case of RCA Pollution

Since its establishment in Taoyuan in 1970, the plant of the Radio Corporation of America (RCA) in Taiwan illegally used trichloroethylene and other toxic chemicals generally considered as carcinogens. Moreover, the ventilation facility at the

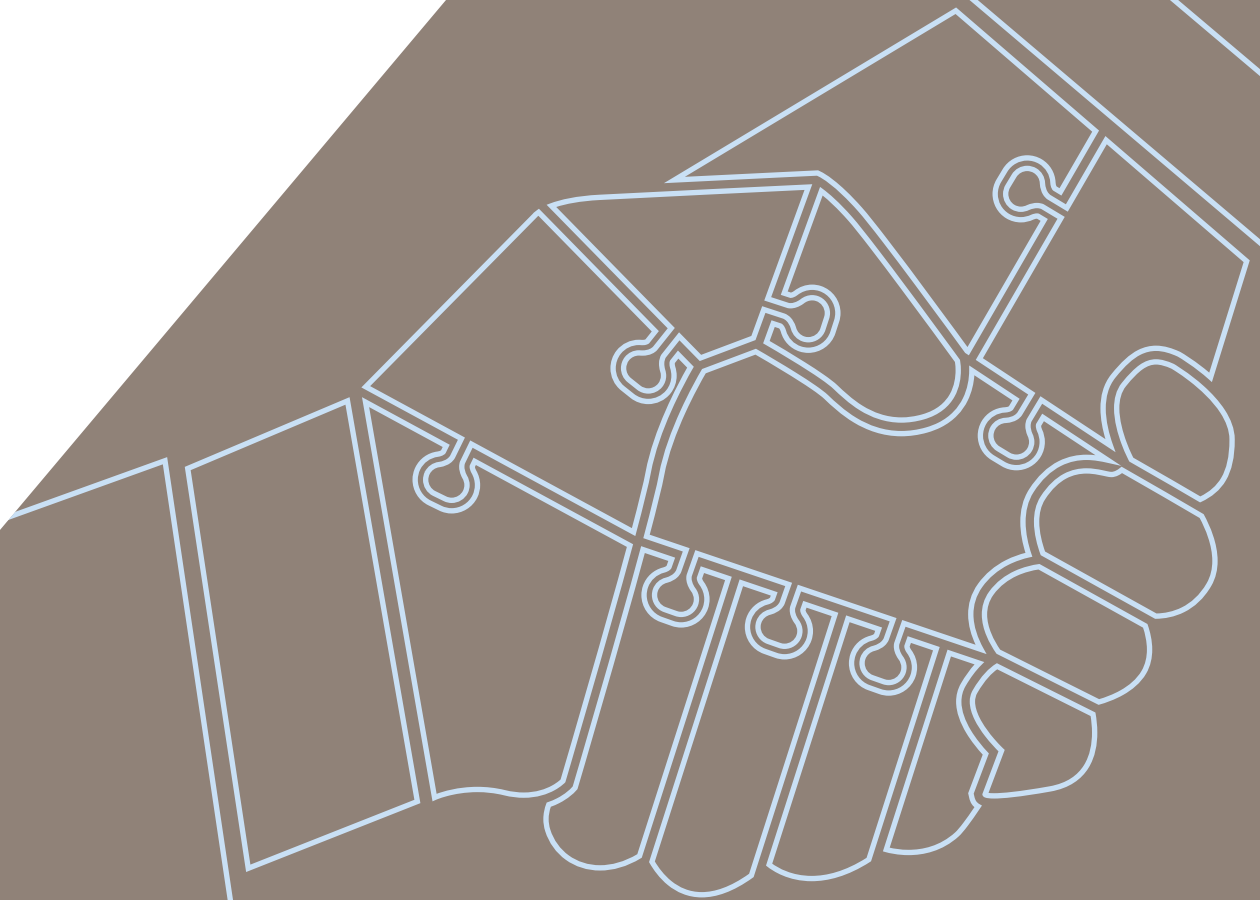
workplace never met the labor hygiene safety standards during the eight formal labor inspections before the plant was closed down. Consequently the employees suffered from death, cancer, miscarriage and other serious damage to their health due to contacting, inhaling or drinking the aforementioned chemicals at the workplace. A suit was filed by the Victims of RCA Support Group in 2004. LAF attorneys started handling the case in 2007 and provide aid for close to four hundred recipients (including approved recipients under the legal aid program provided by LAF as commissioned by the Council of Labor Affairs).

This case requires knowledge from the disciplines of occupational safety and health, environmental engineering, toxicology and epidemiology. The case also involved legal issues such as causation, piercing the corporate veil and the limitation period. Specialists from the relevant fields joined the volunteer team of LAF staff attorneys, legal aid attorneys and pro bono attorneys to give evidence to the Court. When the debate over the question of the applicable judicial procedures concluded in 2007, the Taipei District Court commenced investigations and hearings. In 2009, the Court summoned witnesses for the first time, and requested them to make statements on facts relevant to RCA's violations of the law. In 2010, the collegial panel of Taipei District Court instructed the plaintiffs to survey the victims' status through questionnaire. In 2011, the Foundation called upon a group of legal and medical volunteers to conduct a survey and record the results, and 305 copies of first-hand information about the victims were completed. In 2012, the proceedings called expert witnesses and victims to be interviewed for information about the alleged conditions and related data to be investigated.

Twenty-two court sessions took place in 2013. Several plaintiffs, including Yang-Jun Tian, Rong-Xing Zhong, and Ai-Zhu Wang Zheng, were summoned. With respect to expert witnesses, in response to Dr. Steve Pai-Hsun Lee of the Oncology Department of USC Medical Center called by RCA, the plaintiffs petitioned to call Dr. Pau-Chung Chen of the College of Public Health of the National Taiwan University, Dr. Li-Xing Ding who is an expert of environmental engineering, and toxicology professor Tsu-Huei Weng. Investigations were conducted regarding facts to be proven including RCA's illegal use of organic solvents and the potential toxic hazards of organic solvents and related epidemiological reports. The collegial panel for this case has set the court dates in advance, the last of which is in late August 2014. There are approximately two full-day court sessions each month. Witness interrogation can be completed in mid-2014. The argument procedure will begin in late 2014.

Chapter 5

Financial Management



Section 5 Financial Management

The Accounting system of LAF observes the fiscal calendar year system (January 1 to December 31). The 2013 financial report was audited by an independent local CPA firm with unreserved opinion reported. In order to ensure financial transparency to allow the general public to act as supervisors of LAF, LAF discloses the financial report certified by accountants and related financial analyses (Appendix 4) so as to allow the public to monitor LAF's financial status.

I. The total expenditure of LAF for 2013 was NT\$885,614,276 (including capital expenses and excluding depreciation and amortizations).

- (I) The cost of legal aid amounted to NT\$580,965,758, which accounted for 65.6% of the total expenses, including:

NT\$542,449,573 for attorneys' remuneration, NT\$25,116,000 for Assessment and Review Committees, NT\$13,400,185 for litigation expenses and other business costs. Attorneys' remuneration were calculated and paid according to the "Regulations for the Calculation of Legal Aid Remunerations and Necessary Expenses", which is lower than the market average. A new way of payment was adopted in February 2010 in order to control the quality and progress of legal aid cases, i.e. 50% of the remuneration would be paid when an attorney accepts the case and the remaining 50% paid on case closure, which was different from how it had been in the previous years when 80% of the remuneration were paid when an attorney accepted the case and the remaining 20% paid on case closure.

- (II) The operating costs amounted to NT\$138,227,824, which accounted for 15.61% of the total expenses, including:

NT\$110,316,508 for personnel costs, NT\$27,911,316 for service costs and other operating costs. Personnel costs were salaries for personnel including staff attorneys and legal affairs employees. Service costs and other operating costs were payments incurred in serving people who came to the Foundation for help and expenses incurred in executing the Foundation's business.

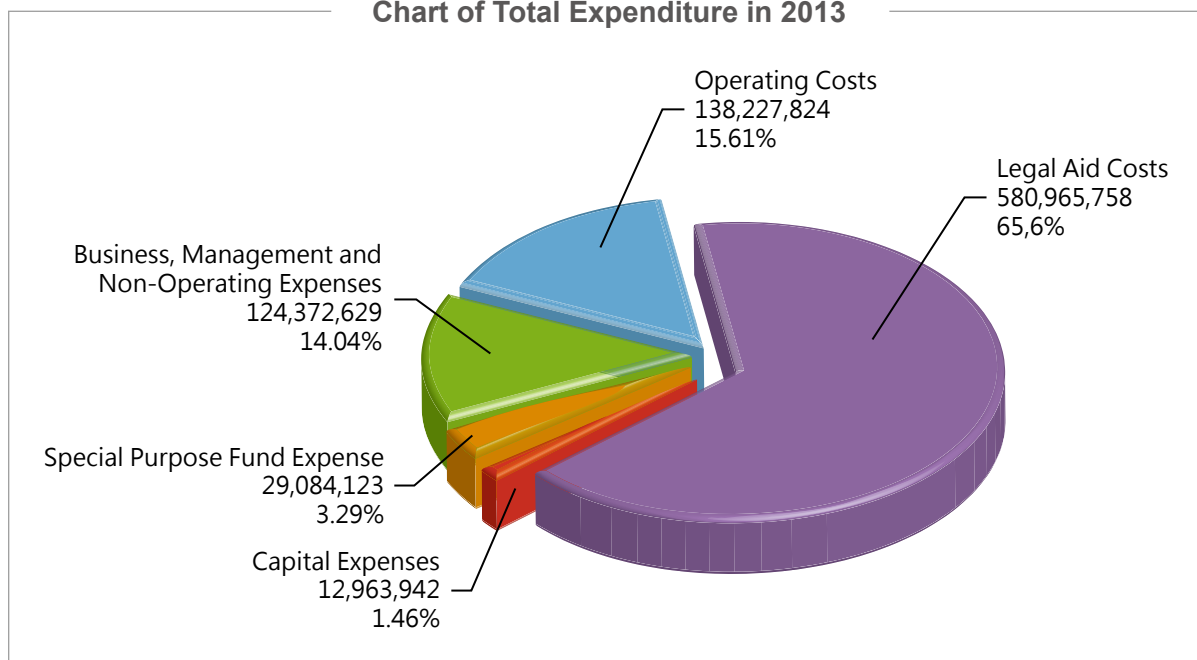
- (III) The business, management and non-operating expenses were NT\$124,372,629,

which accounted for 14.04% of the total expenses, including:

NT\$63,869,138 for personnel expenses, NT\$60,499,109 for other administrative expenses and NT\$4,382 for non-operating expenses. Personnel expenses were salaries for personnel including administration and management staff, and travel expenses for members of the Board of Directors, Board of Supervisors, and specialist committees who attended meetings. The other administrative expenses and non-operating expenses were expenses for office rental, marketing, utilities, postage, travels, office supply, printing and other administrative expenses.

- (IV) The capital expenses were NT\$12,963,942, which accounted for 1.46% of the total expenses, and primarily consisted of the expenses for establishment of the business operating system, and the addition or change of office rentals.
- (V) Expenses from special purpose fund amounted to NT\$29,084,123, which accounted for 3.29% of the total expenses. They primarily paid for attorneys' remuneration in the special programs entrusted by the Council of Labor Affairs and the Council of Indigenous Peoples.

Chart of Total Expenditure in 2013



II. Each citizen paid an average of NT\$38 to support the operations of LAF in 2013.

In 2013, the total expenses of LAF amounted to NT\$885,614,276. When divided by the population of 23,373,517 people in Taiwan, each person shared NT\$38 on average.

III. The average remuneration for attorneys in each legal case was NT\$20,655.

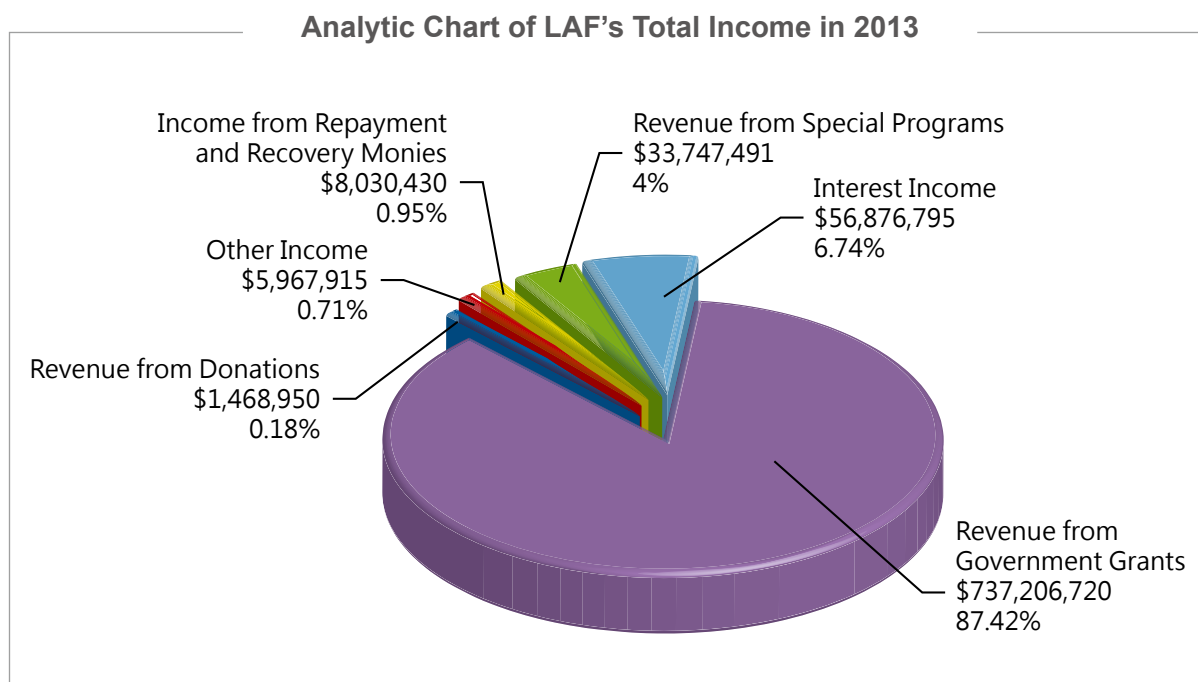
The budgeted remuneration for attorneys in 2013 was NT\$542,449,573, which was calculated according to attorneys' progress in completing cases in the previous year. Fifty percent of the remuneration was paid when an attorney accepted a case, and the balance would be paid on closing the case. Adjustments were made in line with the increase or decrease in the remuneration caused by changes in legal aid cases (e.g. change of attorneys, the cancellation, termination or withdrawal of cases) in 2013.

When calculated according to the total amount of attorneys' remuneration paid in 28,584 general cases, the average remuneration in 2013 was NT\$20,655 per general case.

IV. LAF's total revenue in 2013 was NT\$843,298,301.

- (I) The government's endowment of NT\$737,206,720 accounted for 87.42% of LAF's total revenue, including NT\$737,106,720 from the Judicial Yuan and NT\$100,000 from the Legal Affairs Department of Taipei City Government.
- (II) Donations from individuals and organizations amounted to NT\$1,468,950, which was 0.18% of the total revenue.
- (III) The income of NT\$33,747,491 which accounted for 4% of the total revenue were subsidies for special programs granted by government and civilian organizations.
- (IV) Interest income was NT\$56,876,795, which accounted for 6.74% of the total revenue, and included interest monies from time deposits in managed funds, bonds and bank deposits.
- (V) Income from legal aid recipients, i.e. repayment and recovery monies, amounted to NT\$8,030,430 and accounted for 0.95% of the total revenue. They were collected pursuant to Articles 33 and 35 of the Legal Aid Act.

(VI) The other income was NT\$5,967,915, which accounted for 0.71% of the total revenue, and included the Multiple Employment Initiative by the Ministry of Labor, designated donations (deferred prosecution fines) from district Prosecutors Offices, and income from winning procurement tenders.



V. LAF's total endowment of NT\$3,300,000,000 was used to purchase government bonds.

According to Article 6 of the Legal Aid Act, "the endowment of the Foundation is NT\$10,000,000,000... apart from encouraging donations from the public, the Competent Authority will budget annual contributions to the endowment of the Foundation." As of December 31, 2013, the endowment of LAF has accumulated to NT\$3,300,000,000, which was invested in government bonds and bank time deposits pursuant to the resolution of the Board of Directors.

Based on considerations of safety and stability of LAF's fund, currently LAF's total endowment in the amount of NT\$3,300,000,000 were invested in government bonds. For security concerns, LAF purchased government bonds that were issued in book-entry form instead of physical printed certificates. In addition, the bank chops and bank book of the government bond account are kept separately by the cashier, accounting officer, the Secretary-General and the Chairperson of Legal Aid Foundation.

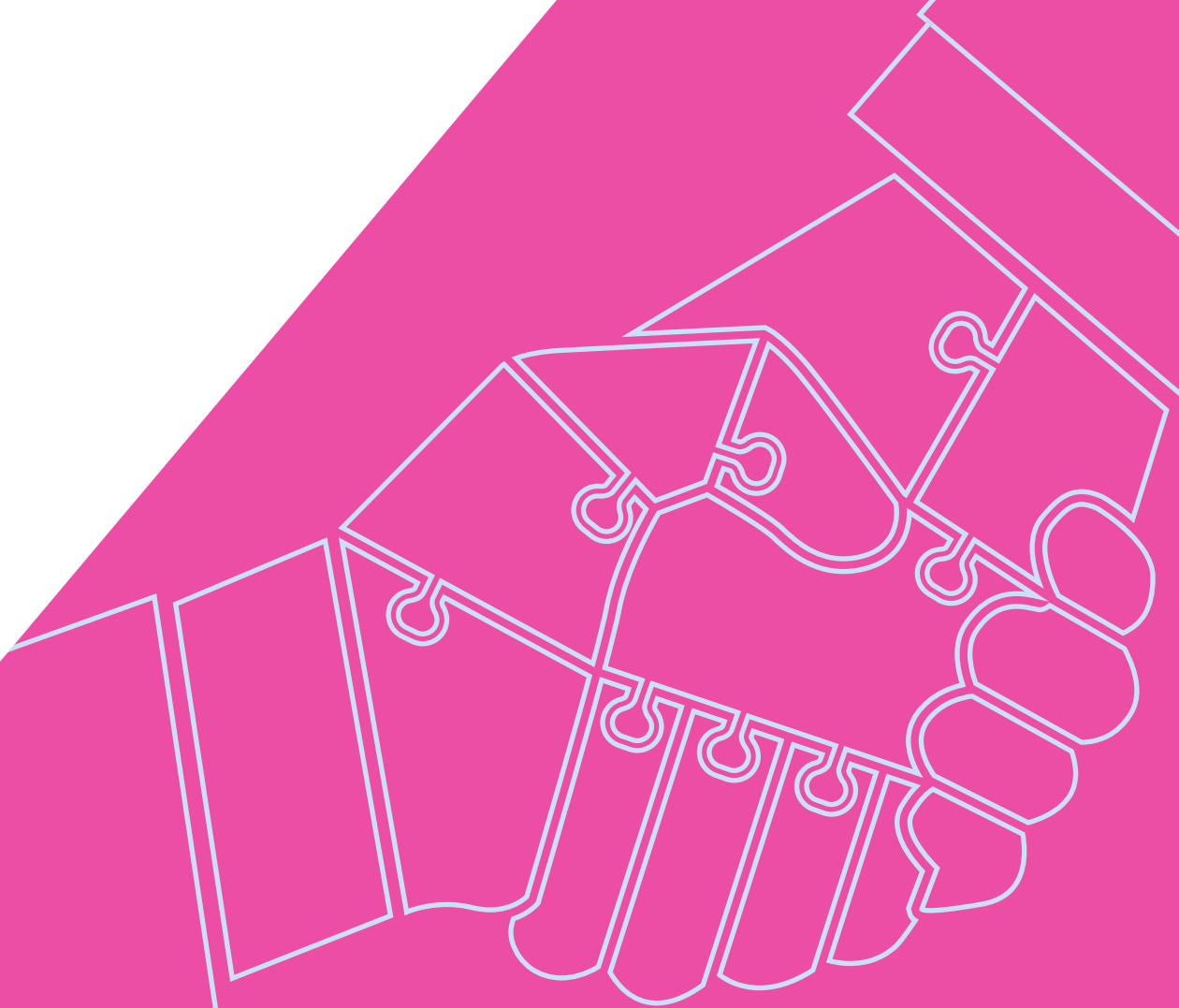
VI. LAF's Endowment Distribution Chart

Item	Denomination
Government Bond - Central Bond 94107	1,250,000,000
Government Bond - Central Bond 94105	100,000,000
Government Bond - Central Bond 95103	650,000,000
Government Bond - Central Bond 96103	250,000,000
Government Bond - Central Bond 90107	150,000,000
Government Bond - Central Bond 99101	150,000,000
Government Bond - Central Bond 99105	50,000,000
Government Bond - Central Bond 99108	350,000,000
Government Bond - Central Bond 100105	100,000,000
Government Bond - Central Bond 102106	50,000,000
Government Bond - Central Bond 102110	150,000,000
Time Deposit at E. Sun Bank	50,000,000
Total	3,300,000,000

Chapter 6

Promotion and Education

- Section 1 Outreach Services for Rural Areas
- Section 2 Public Promotion
- Section 3 Legal Education



Chapter 6 Promotion and Education

Section 1 Outreach Services for Rural Areas

In the nine years of LAF's development, 21 branch offices were established around Taiwan so that people may apply for legal aid from an office in home regions. To improve access for people living in remote regions and to balance legal resources in metropolitan and rural areas, regular service stations were set up and outreach legal services have been arranged by branch offices from time to time. LAF hopes that diversified services and the channels of applying for them may help the public access legal services.

In 2013, a total of 169 face-to-face legal consultation were provided to the disadvantaged people in need in rural areas, including open prisons, non-nationals detention centers, juvenile detention houses, women's detention centers, indigenous tribal village offices, community centers, churches, temples and squares, indigenous family and women's service centers, and service stations of the National Immigration Agency.



Shilin Branch held a National Legal Aid Day at Xizhi Sanguang Catholic Church.



Keelung Branch celebrated National Legal Aid Day at Keelung Municipal Stadium.



Nantou Branch held a legal aid book drive at the Formosan Aboriginal Culture Village.



Chiayi Branch held a National Legal Aid Day at the Social Affairs Bureau of Chiayi County.

In 2006, LAF named the second Saturday of July each year the "National Legal Aid Day". On that day, all LAF branches arrange services for people living in rural areas. In 2013, the National Legal Aid Day fell on July 13. In response to the freshly launched Legal Aid for Indigenous People Program, the theme was "Accessible Legal Aid Services" and a series of events were arranged by all branch offices, featuring various outreach services, law lectures and legal consultation services in the countryside. Between June 16 and August 29, 2013, a total of 29 events were organized to celebrate the National Legal Aid Day.

Section 2 Public Promotion

In 2013, LAF's promotional work focused on supporting key operational policies. Through active engagement in activities and publishing promotional information, more disadvantaged people were informed of LAF services. Also, through the promotion of a positive image to enhance public trust in LAF services, disadvantaged people would come for assistance when they need help. The major promotional efforts are described as follows:

I. Promotions

(I) Promotional Campaigns (496 Events in Total)

In 2013, 496 promotional events were organized by LAF. The types of promotional events included lectures and films about legal issues in campus life; lectures on various legal issues concerning disadvantaged people; lectures presented in prisons, detention centers and juvenile reformatory schools; consultation for the armed forces and at non-nationals detention centers; regional legal services and legal education; on-site legal services at long-term healthcare institutions and CLA's employment and career exhibitions; and participation in collaboration meetings with social service groups.



Taipei Branch participated in the Dragon Boat Festival event for the homeless organized by Zenan Homeless Social Welfare Foundation.



Miaoli Branch participated in a child and teenage protection campaign in Miaoli.

(II) Participation in Promotional Activities (374 in Total)

Due to the limited manpower for promotion work, LAF branch offices made use of local resources and actively participated in events conducted by local communities in the forms of carnivals, athlete competitions, lecture courses and church itinerant lectures (374 in Total). With enthusiastic participation and responses from the public, LAF branch offices successfully established common promotional channels with local institutions.

(III) Key Program Campaigns

A. Campaign for First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney Program

The First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney Program was in its sixth year in 2013. In order to effectively convey the services under this program to people who need it, LAF printed new First Interrogation Program posters, entitled "Fear not, a lawyer is here to help", and send them to the National Police Agency of the Ministry of the Interior to be posted at subordinate units such as police stations, Public Safety Corps, the National Highway Police Bureau, and harbor police departments. LAF also made a radio ad, "Little Po", to be broadcasted on the UFO Network across Taiwan. The ad was broadcasted 504 times in cities including Taipei, Miaoli, Taichung, Changhua, Nantou, Yunlin, Chiayi, Kaohsiung, Pingtung, Taitung, Hualien, Yilan, and Penghu. In addition, LAF placed bi-fold First Interrogation Program DMs on the charity displays at 5,170 7-11 convenience stores across Taiwan (for a month).



New First Interrogation Program poster



Creating a compulsory defense system for indigenous defendants and reinforcing press conferences on legal aid for indigenous people

Promotional literature (such as DMs and posters) was sent to the branch offices and the support network, police stations, prosecutors' offices, and courts to be displayed. LAF wrote to television stations to request to have the ad, "Legal Aid - Custody", aired on TV. Issue No. 39 of Legal Aid Quarterly published

an article, "Creating a Compulsory Defense System for Indigenous Defendants and Reinforcing Legal Aid for Indigenous People", to explain that indigenous people facing felony charges would also be eligible for legal aid during interrogation under the First Interrogation Program. The message was also advertised in the Legal Aid for Indigenous People Program DMs.

With respect to online promotions, LAF posted program messages on the LAF website, blogs and e-letters and maintained the program pages, released program specific e-DMs, sent service messages on behalf of third parties, and created a banner link on the UFO Network website.



7-11 charity flyer for LAF First Interrogation Program

B. Campaign for Legal Aid for Human Trafficking Victims

LAF has been providing legal aid for immigrants and migrant workers since its establishment. In response to the escalating problem of human trafficking, LAF provided legal aid for human trafficking victims in order to protect the fundamental rights of the disadvantaged and started working with the Human Trafficking Prevention Alliance to campaign for anti-human trafficking legislations in 2007. LAF made and distributed multilingual DMs (English/Indonesian/Vietnamese/Thai) for immigrants and migrant workers.

Considering the lack of multilingual staff at LAF, the promotional material was provided to migrant spouses who spoke some Chinese through various media outlets, including TV, radio, newspapers and the Internet. The complete campaign ad, "Legal Aid - Vietnam", was aired on six wireless TV channels and certain cable TV channels.

In order to advertise the Legal Aid for Human Trafficking Victims, LAF obtained from the International Labor Organization the authorized Chinese version of the publication, "Forced labor and trafficking: a casebook of court decisions. a training



Forced Labor and Trafficking :
a casebook of court decisions
– A training manual for judges,
prosecutors and legal practitioners.

manual for judges, prosecutors and legal practitioners," to be used as training material in interpretation courses.

With respect to online promotion, the information "Q&A about the Law Concerning Life of New Immigrants" was also posted on LAF's blog for public browsing.

C. Campaign for Legal Aid for Labor Litigation Program

LAF participated in a series of nationwide Career and Employment Expositions organized by the Council of Labor Affairs of Executive Yuan. At each Expo, LAF hosted a display stand to promote awareness of legal aid and offered consultation by LAF legal aid attorneys to visitors. LAF participated in a total of two expositions, including: Hsinchu Career and Employment Expo, Taichung Career and Employment Expo.

The CLA also prepared DMs for LAF to distribute and display at the branch offices as a joint effort to promote the program.

D. Campaign for Legal Aid for Consumer Debt Clearance Program

CDCP is a special project which has been implemented by LAF for many years. The promotional efforts for this Program included:

- (1) Continuing to update LAF webpage "Click for Understanding of the Consumer Debt Clearance Act".
- (2) Revised and printed the bi-fold CDCP DM and 15 question guide.
- (3) Hosted CDCP Case Study Seminar on June 29.
- (4) LAF joined the Credit Card Debt Victims Support Group, the Consumer Debt Clearance Committee of Taiwan Bar Association, and the office of Legislator Cheng-Ching Liao to hold the "Unmasking Fraudulent Agencies - Seeking LAF Aid for Debt Problems" case press conference on December 16.



"Unmasking Fraudulent Agencies - Seeking LAF Aid for Debt Problems" case press conference

(IV) Connecting and Maintaining the "Legal Aid Support Network" Bases

The "Legal Aid Support Network" bases are established when LAF branch offices build connections with local institutions, such as the county or city governments, district courts, district Prosecutors Offices, township offices, mediation committees, village heads' offices, local MPs' offices, police stations, social welfare and religions groups, bar associations, law firms, hospitals and schools, which have frequent contacts with people are financially eligible and in need of legal aid. Since 2007, LAF has been committed to promote the establishment and a total of 991 service bases were set up in Taiwan. LAF and its branch offices sends promotional publications (e.g. DMs, posters, Q&A pamphlets) for display on the Legal Aid Support Network pamphlet racks at the service bases and asked for their assistance in handing out LAF service publications to disadvantaged people in need. Face-to-face consultation with an attorney has been made available at certain service bases.

In addition to regular collaboration between the branch offices and the legal consultation service stations under the Legal Aid Support Network and case referrals, the branch offices invest a lot of efforts in collaboration meetings with social service groups in order to reinforce the relationship between the branch offices and the many local social welfare departments under the Legal Aid Support Network.



Pingtung Branch joined the Pingtung County Government to visit indigenous tribes.



Hualien Branch went to Shoufeng Township in Hualien to hold a legal aid day event, "Accessible Legal Aid Services".



Tainan Branch attended the Tainan premiere of micro movie "Love" by the Taiwan Fund for Children and Families.

II. Promotional Material, Media and Public Relations

(I) Production and Application of Promotional Material

A. Electronic Promotional Material

(1) Promotional Films

Through the assistance of the Judicial Yuan, the Spokesperson's Office of the Executive Yuan agreed to coordinate legal aid promotional films to be shown monthly for public service on six wireless TV channels, including TTV, CTV, CTS, FTV, Hakka Television Service and Taiwan Indigenous Television. The films shown were: "Legal Aid – Contentment" (January); "Legal Aid – A Truckload of Help" (February); "Legal Aid – Vietnam" (March); "Legal Aid – Contentment" (April); "Legal Aid – Occupational Injury" (May); "Legal Aid – New Legal Consultation" (June); "Legal Aid – the Story of Aron" (July); "Legal Aid – Custody" (August); "Legal Aid – New First Interrogation Program" (September); "Legal Aid – New Interrogation" (October); "Legal Aid – A Truckload of Help" (November); "Legal Aid – Contentment" (December).

In order to reinforce the campaign for the Legal Aid for Indigenous People Program, LAF produced a short film, "Legal Aid - Indigenous People", in October and wrote to request cable TV stations, including TVBS, CtiTV, EBC, GTV, EraTV, iSET, and Videoland, to broadcast it on TV in public time and raising awareness of the service.

(2) Local Promotion Efforts

In order to expand the broadcasting reach, LAF sends monthly requests to



New LAF TV short film on legal consultation



New LAF TV short film on criminal interrogation



TV commercial on Legal Aid for Indigenous People Program

the Spokesperson's Office (Local News Section) of the Executive Yuan for assistance to show LAF promotional films on 19 (LCD) digital billboards for public service across Taiwan. The LCD billboards are situated at locations with a lot of foot traffic as follows: TRA train stations, national highway rest areas, the Civil Aeronautics Administration, DOH hospitals, Kuo-Kuang Motor Transport, and Taichung Harbor Bureau.

In addition, this year LAF utilized seatback advertisements on national highway coach and interior carriage advertisements on Taiwan Rail commuter trains to raise public awareness of LAF services.

(3) Radio Advertisement

LAF produced a 20-second radio ad, "Legal Aid - Chieftain", for the Legal Aid for Indigenous People Program to be broadcasted for a total of 292 times on Best Radio in Taipei, Taichung, Hualien, and Kaohsiung; 710 times on ten Broadcasting Corporation of China (BCC) stations in Hsinchu, Miaoli, Taichung, Chiayi, Tainan, Kaohsiung, Pingtung, Hualien, Taitung, and Yilan; and 300 times on the UFO Network in Yilan, Hualien, and Taitung.

LAF produced a 30-second radio ad, "Legal Aid - Nightmare", for the Legal Aid for Consumer Debt Clearance Program to be broadcasted for a total of 272 times on Hit FM in northern Taiwan, central Taiwan, southern Taiwan, and Yilan.

B. Promotional Publications

(1) Journals, Annual Reports and Books

- a. Legal Aid Quarterly: Four issues were published, including issues No. 39 to No. 42, and 8,000 copies of each issue were printed to be distributed to legal



Long distance coach advertising - Legal Aid for Indigenous People Program



Advertising posters on commuter trains of Taiwan Rail - Legal Aid for Indigenous People Program



Issues No. 39 to No. 42 of Legal Aid Quarterly

aid attorneys, Assessment Commissioners, Legislative Yuan, central and local authorities, social welfare organizations, district court staff and Public Prosecutors, mass media, law schools and related programs, public libraries, and city and township offices.

- b. The Chinese and English versions of 2012 LAF Annual Report
- c. LAF produced 200 copies and 1,000 discs of Forced Labor and Trafficking: a casebook of Court Decisions – a training manual for judges, prosecutors and legal practitioners.
- d. 2014 Desktop Calendar: 8,600 copies, showing branch office information and stories of actual cases.



2012 Annual Report

(2) DMs



National LAF flyer - front



National LAF flyer - back

New and revised DMs were produced to promote LAF's policy, including:

- a. Legal Aid for the Indigenous People Program DM and Flyer.
- b. CDCP DM.
- c. CDCP Q&A handbook.
- d. Branch office version DM (according to amended financial criteria).
- e. First Interrogation Program DM: 160,000 copies of public service DMs were displayed in 5,170 7-11 convenience stores nationwide in July.
- f. National LAF DM: 30,000 copies of DMs were displayed in 950 OK Mart stores nationwide in August.

(3) Posters

Two versions of posters were printed, including the New First Interrogation Program poster and the Legal Aid for Indigenous People Program poster.

3. Souvenirs

To facilitate local promotion, a variety of promotional souvenirs were designed and distributed for promotion or Q&A prize drawings in promotional activities by LAF, including: ticket/card holders, nonwoven fabric bags, magnifying glass/rulers, heart balloons, refrigerator magnets, foldable reusable shopping bags, souvenir pens and sticky notes.

(II) Cooperation with Media and Interviews

To promote the Foundation's service information, LAF developed a close connection and actively cooperates with the news media. LAF has appeared 97 times in the media through news events. The media conducted 255 exclusive interviews with our Secretary-General, directors of branch offices, executive secretaries and legal aid attorneys.



Interview with the secretary-general by Chengsheng Broadcasting

Some of the news outlets included: PTS, Hakka Television Service, CtiTV, RTI, National Education Radio, Taoyuan Radio, Taipei Broadcasting Station, BCC, Police Broadcasting Service, Voice of Hakka, Hakka Radio, Chengsheng Broadcasting, Happy Radio, Penghu Radio, Voice of Han Broadcasting Network, Liberty Times, China Times, United Daily News, Apple Daily, Central News Agency, Judicial Weekly, and China Times Weekly.

LAF Taipei Branch co-produced a daily program with the Police Broadcasting Service, Taipei Broadcasting Station, Formosa Hakka Radio Station and BCC. LAF Shilin Branch was often interviewed by CTI TV to explain the legal aspects of social trends. More co-produced programs included: "The World of Legal Aid" by LAF Taoyuan Branch and the Taoyuan Radio; the FAQ column "The World of Legal Aid"

by LAF Tainan and Chiayi Branches and the China Daily News; a topical program by Changhua Branch Office and National Education Radio; and Banqiao Branch Office's annual campaigns for LAF services via the BCC Formosa Network and the Quarterly Journal on Happy Life for New Inhabitants in New Taipei City.

(III) Websites and Blogs

A. LAF Official Website

To enhance the quality and content of the official website and establish a more user-friendly Internet platform, a moderate functional revision of the website was completed in this year. LAF ensures the regular maintenance and update of the website. Since its establishment, the LAF official website was viewed 4,013,321 times, and received 10,348 subscriptions for LAF e-news.



Official LAF website

Some LAF branches have their own blogs and Facebook pages to promote branches themselves, e.g. LAF Hualien Branch's Webpage: <http://lafhualien.blogspot.com/>. LAF Banqiao Branch created its own Facebook page this year.

B. LAF Official Blog

LAF's official blog has become one of the most important internet sources of legal information. Since its creation on June 1, 2006, more than 200,000 visits, equal to an average of 400 visits per day, from the public were made to the blog, which gathered more than 7,338 requests for general information and LAF services. Questions about the law on the blog are getting more diversified and serve to offer the public some general legal knowledge and information on LAF services. Regular maintenance and updates were kept to promote LAF business, provide news of laws in everyday life and share the stories of legal aid recipients and attorneys.

C. Legal Aid Foundation group on Facebook

As Facebook has become a popular new cost-effective media outlet, LAF launched a Legal Aid Foundation group on Facebook for LAF fans in the second half of 2009. By the end of 2013, a total of 14,946 fans joined to this group and learn

about LAF's services and philosophy. Each message was read by more than 1,200 persons on average.

D. On-line Promotions of Special Service Programs

Online promotions were arranged to inform more people of the content and services provided by LAF's special programs, including the "First Interrogation Program", "Labor Litigation Program" and the CDCP as well as the Legal Aid for Indigenous People Program, freshly launched in 2013, all of which had corresponding static webpages under the LAF website and linked to the homepage by dynamic banners.



LAF interacts with Facebook fans



National Legal Aid Day 2013 - "Accessible Legal Aid Services" advertising page

(IV) Public Relations & Courtesy Visits

LAF and its branch offices often pay visits to units of the central government, county and city governments. Close connections are also maintained between LAF and regional representatives, district courts, detention centers, police units, primary-level administrative organs, schools, medical institutions and various social groups. LAF also hosts community conferences. In addition to explaining LAF services, LAF also discusses opportunities for collaboration and partnerships as well as how to construct referral mechanisms.



Chairman Lin Chun-Jung visits Taiwan Shilin District Court



Nantou Branch held "Introduction to the Law 4" book drive



LAF chairman visits Taitung Branch to attend the press conference for the launch of the Legal Aid Video Consultation Program



LAF and the National Immigration Agency sign a strategic alliance agreement

Section 3 Legal Education

For the purposes of connecting more resources and enhancing the image of an organization, National Open University proposed to LAF a preliminary plan of partnership in program production in November 2010. After a number of meetings, a joint campaign began in February 2011 with the aim of combining the resources of the two parties to promote legal knowledge by a variety of ways including distance education in order to make the population better educated in the legal system.

The co-produced program is entitled "The Law between You and Me" and runs for 30 minutes each episode. The host invites attorneys to discuss legal topics decided by LAF. The program is aired on National Education Radio nationwide between 8pm and 8:30pm on Tuesdays. There were 18 episodes in the first season, which was aired between February 22 and June 26, 2011. The program was well received. In order to continue to raise awareness, LAF and NOU teamed up again at the end of the first season and had produced six seasons, 108 episodes. The sixth season will be aired between September 10, 2013 and January 7, 2014. Guests in the current season include the Legal Aid Foundation's staff attorneys, who will discuss topics such as the controversy of different social issue such as land expropriation, urban renewal, workers of closed factories, people with credit card debts, labor, indigenous people, human rights in the military, domestic cases involving women and children, online auction, privacy on Facebook, applicability

of the Personal Information Protection Act, landlords' legal rights, and civil partnership rights. The host and guests will discuss current affairs in detail and in plain language with the aim of helping listeners understand that the law was not only a set of rules, but also essential knowledge in everyday life.



Recording at National Education Radio -
Interview with LAF staff attorney

Chapter 7

International Communications

- Section 1 Distinguished International Visitors
- Section 2 Participation in International Conferences
- Section 3 Planning Major International Communication Activities



Chapter 7 International Communication

Section 1 Distinguished International Visitors

1. Visit of PILnet CEO Mr. Edwin Rekosh

President and CEO of PILnet, a charitable organization based in New York, Mr. Edwin Rekosh visited LAF on April 26. PILnet was founded in 1997 to advocate human rights and public interest. The organizations main tasks include: training pro bono attorneys, referring legal cases, building a legal aid network, and promoting legal education. PILnet was formerly a project at Columbia University School of Law and later became an independent NGO. The guests were welcomed by Chairman Lin Chun-Jung, Secretary-General Wen-Jie Jheng (at the time), the head office director and the Department of Public Promotion and International Affairs. The parties exchanged views and experiences of the legal aid system in Taiwan and LAF operations.



President and CEO of PILnet, a New York charitable organization, Mr. Edwin Rekosh visits LAF.

2. Visit of Professor Jerome A. Cohen and executive director Mr. Ira Belkin and research scholar Yu-Jie Chen of the U.S.-Asia Law Institute at NYU

Professor Jerome A. Cohen and two of his colleagues visited LAF on June 10. Professor Jerome A. Cohen visited LAF twice in September 2009 and May 2010.



Professor Jerome A. Cohen of the US-Asia Law Institute at NYU visits LAF.

Topics of discussion included inviting LAF for a short term visit to the United States and creating an internship program at LAF for NYU students. The guests were welcomed by secretary-general Wei-Shyang Chen, the head office director, branch office executive secretaries, staff attorneys and the Department of Public Promotion and International Affairs. Topics of discussion included public defense in the United States and the origin of legal aid.

3. Visit of Anhui Bar Association

A deputy director general of the Justice Department of Anhui Province and the president of Anhui Bar Association and eight other guests visited LAF at the invitation of the Straits Exchange Foundation on July 2 and were welcomed by secretary-general Wei-Shyang Chen, the head office director, and the Department of Public Promotion and International Affairs. The parties exchanged views of the legal aid systems on the two sides of the strait.



Anhui Bar Association visits LAF.

4. Visit of Counselors from Pre-entry Counseling Program for Foreign Spouses at Southeast Asia Missions of Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Six counselors from the Pre-entry Counseling Program for Foreign Spouses at the missions of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Philippines, Vietnam, Indonesia, Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries visited LAF on July 24. The guests were welcomed by secretary-general Wei-Shyang Chen, branch office executive secretaries, the head office director, and the

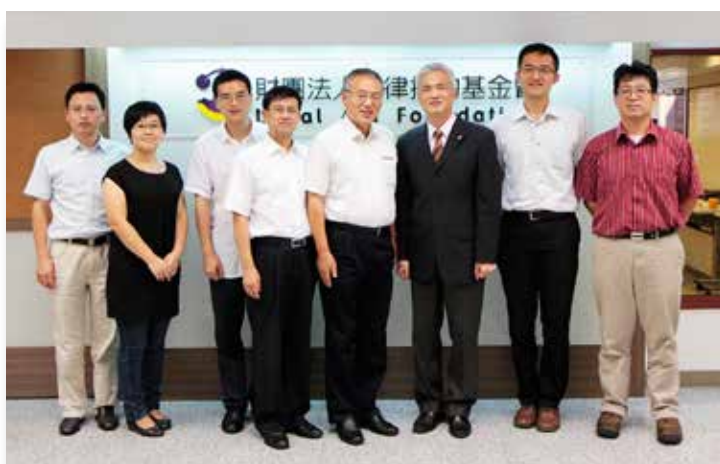


Counselors from Pre-entry Counseling Program for Foreign Spouses at Southeast Asia Missions of Ministry of Foreign Affairs visits LAF.

Department of Public Promotion and International Affairs, who explained LAF's policies and resources regarding legal aid for new immigrants to the counselors by describing the LAF operations.

5. Visit of Students from German and Japanese Legal Systems Summer School at Graduate School of Law of National Chengchi University

Six students from the German and Japanese Legal Systems Summer School at the Graduate School of Law of National Chengchi University visited LAF on July 24. The guests were welcomed by secretary-general Wei-Shyang Chen, the head office director, and the Department of Public Promotion and International Affairs. The group received an introduction on the LAF organization and operations at the head office, followed by a tour of the Taipei Branch where the executive secretary of the branch and the director of public promotion explained the practical processes at the branch.



Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences visits LAF.

6. Visit of Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences (September 6, 2013)

Director Jianming Zhou of Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences and five of his colleagues visited LAF on September 6. The guests were welcomed by secretary-general Wei-Shyang Chen, the head office director, and the Department of Public

Promotion and International Affairs. After seeing a presentation on the LAF organization and operations, the guests were impressed with the speed at which LAF opened branch offices across the country and provided programs such as the Legal Aid for Consumer Debt Clearance Program and the First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney Program and expressed hope for collaboration and exchange in the future.

7. Visit of Jiangxi envoy of attorneys

A Jiangxi envoy of fifteen attorneys visited LAF on September 11. The guests

were welcomed by secretary-general Wei-Shyang Chen, the head office director, and the Department of Public Promotion and International Affairs. The envoy was very interested in legal aid services provided by LAF involving legal consultation, mediation and settlement negotiations, legal documents drafting, court representation and arbitration, and other necessary legal services and expenses. Enthusiastic exchange was made between the parties.

8. Judge of Versailles Court of Appeal Ms. Edwin Rekosh

Judge Emmanuelle Wachenheim of Douai Court of Appeal, France, visited LAF on October 24. The guests were

welcomed by secretary-general Wei-Shyang Chen, the director of the North Legal Aid Staff Attorney Center, the head office director, and the Department of Public Promotion and International Affairs. Judge Claire Morice specializes in the Code of Criminal Procedure and was very interested in how LAF's First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorneys Program worked. Special arrangements were made for this visit to include having the director of the North Legal Aid Staff Attorneys Center sharing practical procedures and experiences of LAF programs.

9. Visit of China Human Rights Lawyers Concern Group

An envoy of seven members of the China Human Rights Lawyers Concern Group visited LAF on November 19. The guests were welcomed by secretary-general Wei-Shyang Chen, branch office executive secretaries, staff attorneys of the North Legal Aid Staff Attorneys Center, the head office director, and the Department of



Jiangxi envoy of attorneys visits LAF.



Judge of Versailles Court of Appeal Ms. Claire Morice visits LAF.

Public Promotion and International Affairs. 2013 seemed to have been a year of social movements and human rights campaigns and attracted more attention to cases worthy of discussion in the legal fields on both sides of the strait. This visit touched a wide range of exciting topics on the development of human rights on the two sides of the strait.



China Human Rights Lawyers Concern Group visits LAF.

10. Visit of Xiong Wei, director of Legislation Study Center of Beijing New Enlightenment Research Institute

Mr. Xiong Wei, director of Legislation Study Center of Beijing New Enlightenment Research Institute, visited LAF on December 4 and was welcomed by the head office director, and the Department of Public Promotion and International Affairs. Mr. Xiong Wei is a long term observer of democratic issues in farming communities in China. In 2012, he had lived in Wukan, Guangdong, for nearly



Xiong Wei, director of Legislation Study Center of Beijing New Enlightenment Research Institute, visits LAF.

three months and supervised the election for the village committee throughout the entire process (the Wukan protests were seen as one of the milestones of group movements in China). In addition to providing an understanding of the LAF system and operations, this visit offered practical experiences of legal aid in Taiwan as important benchmarks for the development of grassroots democracy in China.

11. Visit of Associate Professor Xiao Han of China University of Political Science and Law

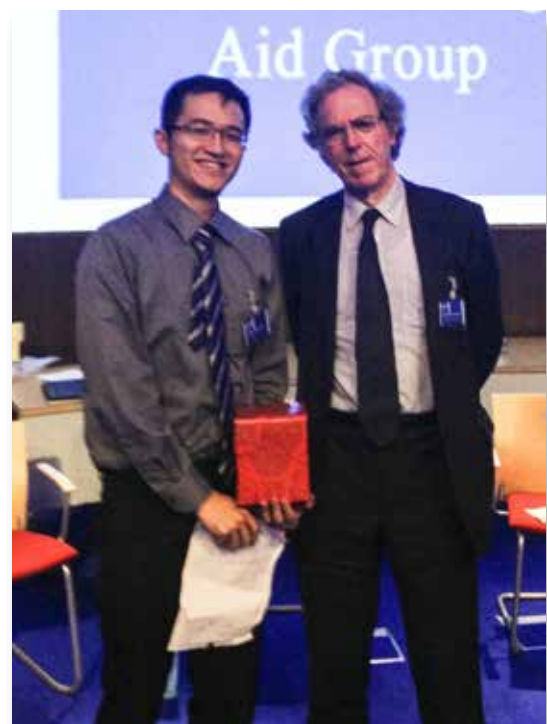
Associate Professor Xiao Han of China University of Political Science and Law visited LAF on December 25. Associate Professor Xiao Han visited Taiwan during the

"Cultural Citizenship and Grassroots Power - Social Experiences Workshop" hosted by the Ministry of Culture. Associate Professor Xiao Han is a long term observer of issues in constitutional transformation. This visit focused on the progresses in human rights, the legal field, and multiculturalism in Taiwan. It aimed to effectively reinforce collaboration among NGOs and deepen the exploration of humanity around the world through multifaceted exchange and in turn creating opportunities of international cross-field partnerships.

Section 2 Participation in International Conferences

2013 International Legal Aid Group Conference (June 12, 2013 ~ June 14, 2013)

Director Jia-Ying Liang of LAF's Legal Research and Legal Affairs Department attended the 2013 International Legal Aid Group Conference (ILAG) in The Hague, Netherlands between June 12 and 14, 2013. LAF attended the conference at the invitation of the International Legal Aid Group (ILAG). The agenda focused on response measures to budget squeeze for legal aid organizations around the world and applications of new technology and the internet. Topics included budget squeeze and response measures, latest development in the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, how to offer legal services through technological innovation, how to maintain the quality of legal aid under a budget squeeze, and how to encourage practical self-help. By attending this conference, LAF was able to secure continued presence among legal aid institutions on the international front, at the same time receive the valuable experiences of maintaining legal aid under a budget squeeze shared by other countries.



Director Jia-Ying Liang of LAF's Legal Research and Legal Affairs Department and Professor Alan Paterson (also a cofounder of ILAG) of the University of Strathclyde pose together.

Section 3 Planning Major International Communication Activities

1. Organizing Overseas Studies Program for Staff

The courses for selected staff to study abroad in 2014 was approved in the second meeting of the fourth-term board of directors on April 26, 2013 and would be posted in an announcement for a month starting on May 1, 2013. If at the end of the announcement period, May 31, no staff had been recommended or volunteered for the program, a selection procedure would automatically begin in compliance with Article 6 of the Guidelines Governing the Procedures of Selecting Staff Studying Abroad and select Ai-Lun Li of the North Legal Aid Staff Attorneys Center as LAF's representative to study in the Netherlands in 2014 by going to the Netherlands and studying the local legal aid system between May 3, 2014 and June 15.

2. Holding the International Affairs Committee meetings and 2014 International Forum on Legal Aid

In preparation for the 2014 International Forum on Legal Aid, the International Affairs Committee held meetings and gathered different views from group representatives with experiences of organizing international meetings and experts of international legal practices and the International Bill of Human Rights by inviting them to the preparation meetings for the 2014 International Forum on Legal Aid.

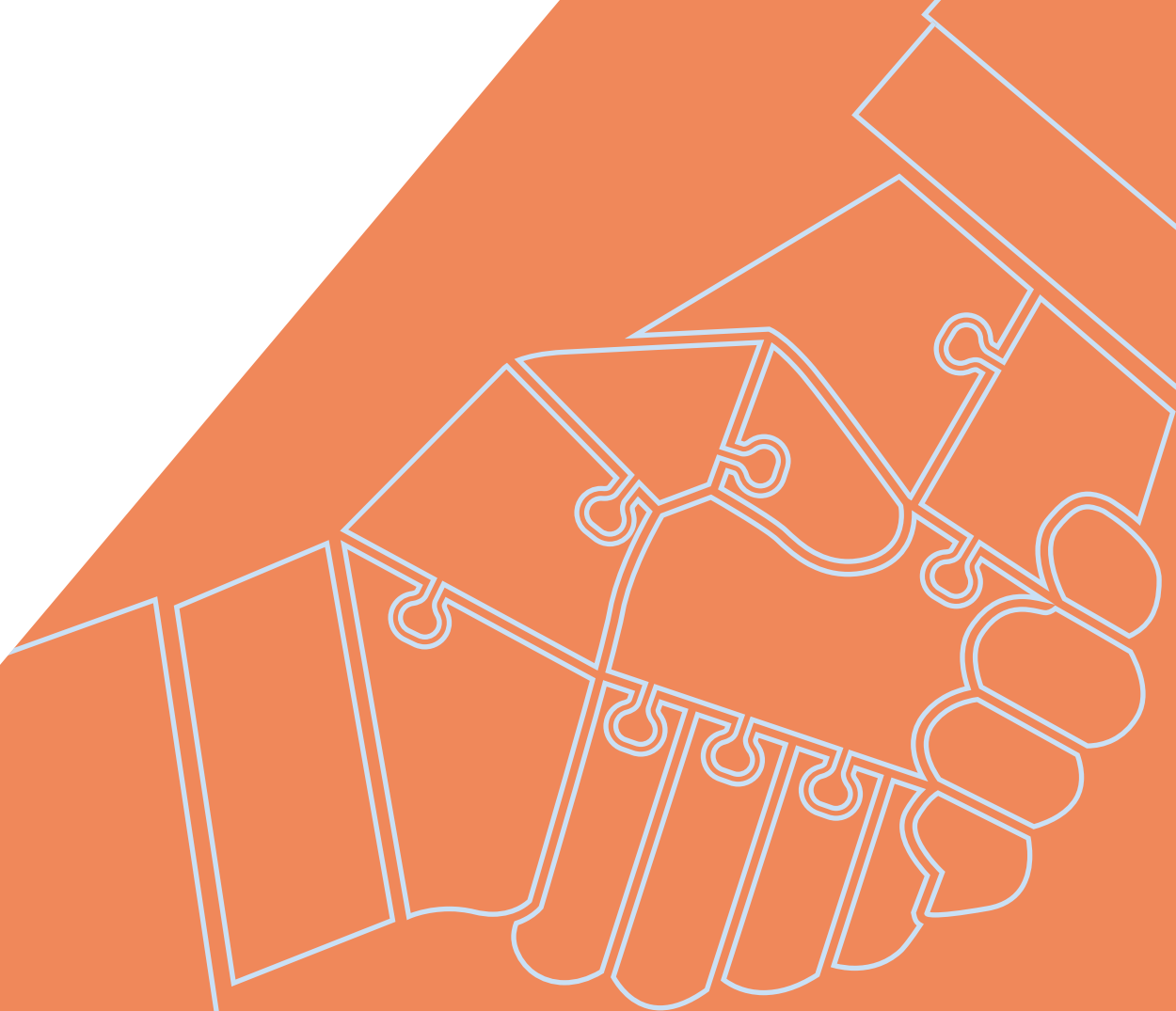
3. Organizing 2014 International Forum on Legal Aid

LAF is a long term participants in the international legal aid community and has developed strong international ties. LAF has also successfully laid the foundation for the development of a legal aid system in Taiwan by exchanging experiences in the international community and studying legal aid systems in other countries. Between October 31, 2009 and November 2, LAF held the 2009 International Forum on Legal Aid and invited 26 representatives of legal aid institutions in 14 countries and scholars and experts. The forum received great response. LAF will celebrate its tenth anniversary in 2014. With the approval of the board directors, LAF intends to hold the 2014 International Forum on Legal Aid between October 25 and October 27, 2014.

The preparatory committee of the 2014 International Forum on Legal Aid will comprise of members of the International Affairs Committee, NGO representatives, and scholars and experts. LAF has created a separate interdepartmental task force. The preliminary guest list includes 15 national representatives and the agenda includes 1 keynote speech, 2 country reports and 3 topic discussions. The forum is currently titled: Legal Aid and the Universal Value of Human Rights.

Chapter 8

The Foundation's Outlook for the Future



Chapter 8 The Foundation's Outlook for the Future

LAF was founded on July 1, 2004 and started accepting applications from the general public. It will celebrate its tenth anniversary in 2014. LAF has been able to continue to protect the legal rights of minority groups over the last decade through development of institutional legal aid and commitment of many legal professionals in Taiwan.

In addition to constantly reinforcing general cases and special program cases, LAF will continue to enhance the quality of legal aid, including organizing attorney evaluation, attorney education and training, collection of the four fees, and management of guarantee certificates in 2014. With respect to fundraising, LAF will continue to integrate legal aid resources provided by the government and negotiate for donations from attorneys or law firms.

To bring legal aid in Taiwan into the next decade, LAF held a dialogue activity in November 2013 on the theme of "Future of Legal Aid in Taiwan: Inspiring Passion, Maintaining Independence, and Responding to Minority Groups". Dialogues and exchanges were made to reflect on the past and present of legal aid and formulate three visions, which were "increasing exposure of LAF to enable more members of minority groups to access LAF resources," "passion and devotion in legal aid participants to see the needs of minority groups," and "specialization of legal aid attorneys." To achieve the three visions, LAF will focus on the following tasks in 2014:

- 1. Increasing contact and collaboration with NGOs:** In order to increase awareness of the existence of legal aid, LAF will actively respond to the legal aid needs of different minority groups and increase collaboration with NGOs by holding regular meetings to review the LAF services.
- 2. Reinforcing functions and operations of specialist committees:** In order to reinforce the functions and operations of the specialist committees, LAF has amended rules to create the position of director and the committees are given the authority to make proposals to the board of directors. The aim is to generate discussions of important issues and legal needs of minority groups and to formulate legal aid services meeting the needs of minority groups by having the directors hold regular meetings.

- 3. Constructing diversified legal service network with technology:** LAF started developing video consultation in 2013. The program has shown some satisfactory results at the beginning and will undergo an overall review in the near future to extend availability. LAF also observed the practice of offering consultation by telephone at other NGOs or government departments in order to select appropriate types of cases for telephone consultation. The aim is to offer more accessible services and extend LAF's reach to populations in remote areas. Furthermore, LAF will send staff to the Netherlands to learn the technique of offering online legal consultation in order to offer a more diversified range of services.
- 4. Creating quick response mechanism to meet legal needs of emerging minority groups:** As social and economic conditions improve, the growing gap between rich and poor is creating legal needs among emerging minority groups. In order to provide timely services in response to the legal needs of members of minority groups, LAF will implement mechanisms to quickly respond to the legal needs of emerging minority groups.
- 5. Increasing LAF's exposure and credibility in combination with case marketing:** LAF organized the Legal Aid Mobile to conduct campaigns in rural areas by making frequent visits and offering mobile support. The campaigns were held in time with local group events and utilized charity management through different media to advertise in combination with cases in the form of ongoing storylines. The aim was to increase LAF's exposure and boost its credibility among minority groups.
- 6. Building professional attorney assignment system:** LAF piloted a professional attorney assignment system by selecting appropriate types of cases in combination with attorney education and training and case studies. In addition, attorney evaluation was activated in response to case reports from prosecutors' offices in order to protect the rights of LAF aid recipients.
- 7. Creating a case reporting mechanism for prosecutor office and implementing quick evaluation of legal aid attorneys:** Enhancing the quality of legal aid attorneys has always been one of LAF's key tasks. However, as LAF cannot actively control how legal aid attorneys handle cases, there will be blind spots in quality control. Since the judges or prosecutors handling the cases will be most familiar with the conduct of legal aid attorneys, LAF has created

a case reporting mechanism in collaboration with the Judicial Yuan and the Ministry of Justice, where the judges or prosecutors handling the cases complete a case quality questionnaire and return it to LAF. LAF will promptly conduct case evaluation of legal aid attorneys of questionable quality in order to eliminate legal aid attorneys of unsatisfactory quality.

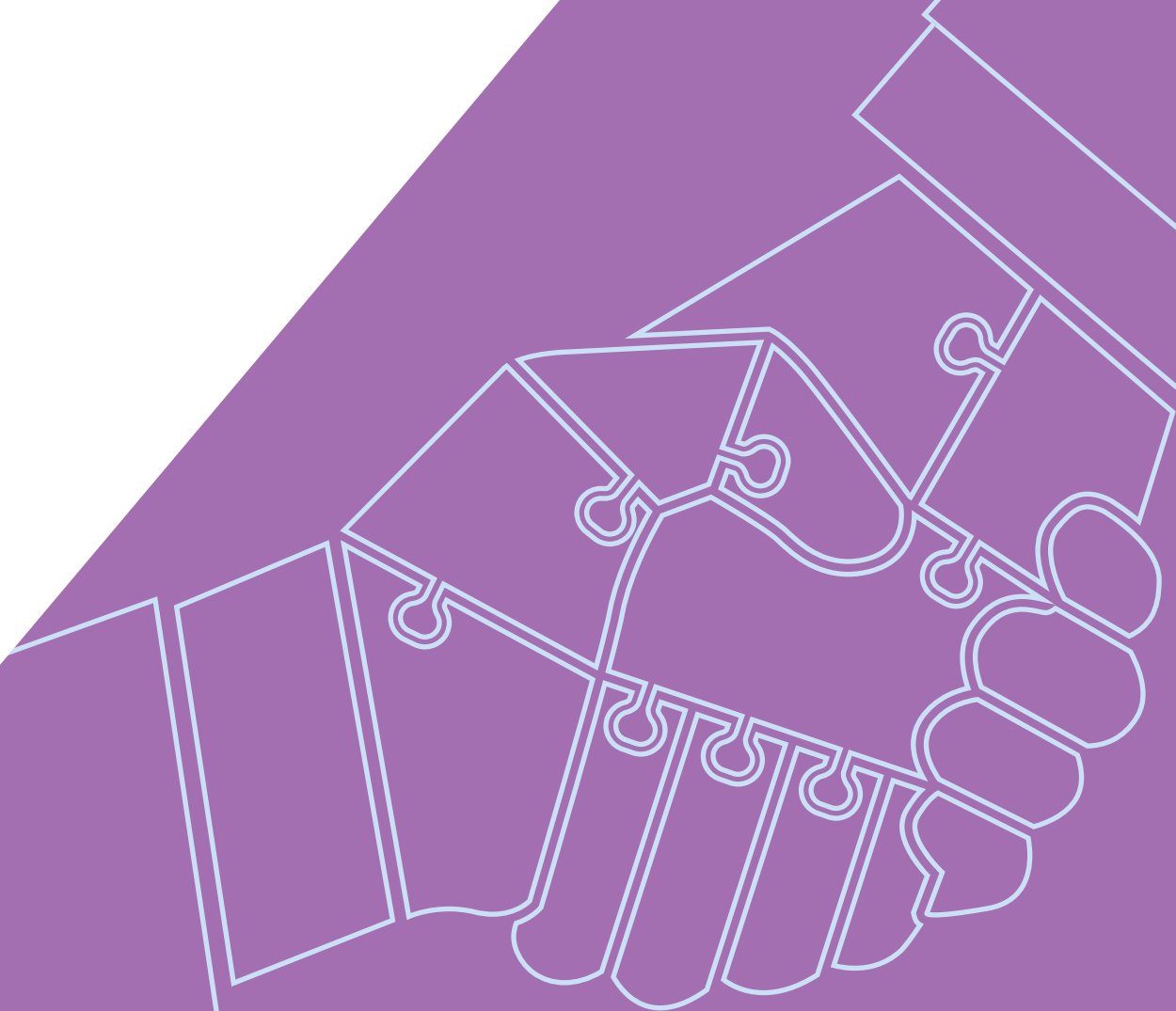
8. Organizing “Taiwan Legal Aid Forum” and “International Forum on Legal Aid”: In celebration of LAF's tenth anniversary, LAF is organizing the “Taiwan Legal Aid Forum” to reinforce mutual support among the organizations and offer innovative services based on overseas experiences.

9. Reinforcing functionality of Legal Aid Staff Attorneys Center: Since the establishment of the Legal Aid Staff Attorneys Center, LAF has handled many important, difficult legal aid cases and been involved in advocating legislation for minority groups where it received much recognition. When the Legal Aid Staff Attorneys Center opened at the beginning of 2013, public expectations grew and the center tried to operate in teams in 2013 in order to explore the needs of different minority groups in depth. The results will be reviewed in 2014. The aim is to combine resources in different areas through team work in order to reinforce the width and depth of services available in each minority area.

10. Reviewing laws, adjust criteria, and simplifying processes: In response to needs of the general population, the Financial Eligibility Criteria were adjusted and the processes were reviewed. LAF formulated review and consultation guidelines, held assessment committee seminars, inspected overall criteria to establish review standards that complied with the Legal Aid Act and worked in favor of minority groups, and reinforced the accessibility to minority groups.

Appendices

- Appendix 1. Overview of Regulations Stipulated or Amended in 2013
- Appendix 2. Chronicle of Major Events in 2013
- Appendix 3. Contact Information of Branch Offices
- Appendix 4. Independent Auditor's Report
- Appendix 5. Statistics of Cases Handled by LAF Branch Offices in 2013



Appendices

Appendix 1. Overview of Regulations Stipulated or Amended in 2013

1. Financial Eligibility Criteria on Granting Legal Aid

The amendment of the "amount of income" under Article 3, Paragraph 1, Item 2 was approved by the 9th meeting of the 4th-term board of directors on November 29, 2013. The Financial Eligibility Reference List of 2014 was amended at the same time. The Judicial Yuan granted approval in Tai-Ting-Si-Si Letter No. 1020033470 on December 30, 2013.

The amendment of Articles 3, 4, 10 and 13 was approved by the 10th meeting of the 4th-term board of directors on December 27, 2013 to add rules regarding "partial legal aid", "certain types of income or expenditures which the assessment committee may deduct from an applicant's income", and "blanket provisions for non-deduction being clearly in contradiction to the purpose of legal aid". LAF has submitted the amendments to the Judicial Yuan for approval according to the law.

2. Regulations Governing the Scope of Legal Aid Implementation

The amendment of Article 1 and Articles 3 to 8 was approved by the 7th meeting of the 4th-term board of directors on September 27, 2013, and the Judicial Yuan granted approval in Tai-Ting-Si-Si Letter No. 1020029836 on November 12, 2013.

3. Repayment Criteria for LAF Aid Recipients

The amendment of the entire criteria was approved by the 8th meeting of the 4th-term board of directors on October 25, 2013. LAF has submitted the amendments to the Judicial Yuan for approval according to the law.

4. Guidelines Governing Repayment

The amendment of the entire guidelines was approved by the 8th meeting of the 4th-term board of directors on October 25, 2013.

5. Guidelines Governing Repayment

The amendment of the entire guidelines was approved by the 8th meeting of the 4th-term board of directors on October 25, 2013.

6. Guidelines Governing the Evaluation of Attorneys' Performance

The amendment of Articles 2, 5, 16, 23, 24, and 28 was approved by the 3rd meeting of the 4th-term board of directors on May 31, 2013.

7. Guidelines Governing Complaint Handling Procedures

The amendment of Articles 2, 8, 9, 21, and 24 was approved by the 9th meeting of the 4th-term board of directors on November 29, 2013.

8. Guidelines Governing Hiring Staff Attorneys

An amendment was approved by the 9th meeting of the 4th-term board of directors on November 29, 2013 to rename the original Guidelines Governing Contracting Staff Attorneys to the Guidelines Governing Hiring Staff Attorneys and amend the entire guidelines. LAF has submitted the amendments to the Judicial Yuan for approval according to the law.

9. Guidelines Governing Staff Attorney Performance Evaluation

The guidelines were approved by the 9th meeting of the 4th-term board of directors on November 29, 2013. The guidelines contain 10 articles. LAF has submitted the amendments to the Judicial Yuan for approval according to the law.

10. Guidelines Governing Personnel Affairs

The amendment of Articles 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 22, and 22-1 was approved by the 36th meeting of the 4th-term board of directors on March 8, 2013. The Judicial Yuan granted approval in Tai-Ting-Si-Si Letter No. 1020007290 on May 6, 2013.

In addition, the amendment of Article 7 and Table "Minimum Salary by Duty" was approved by the 8th meeting of the 4th-term board of directors on October 25, 2013 and the amendment of the "Criteria for Claiming Business Expenses for Driving Own Vehicle/Motorcycle" was approved by the 9th meeting of the 4th-term board of directors on November 29, 2013. LAF has submitted the amendments to the Judicial Yuan for approval according to the law.

11. LAF Organization Guidelines

The amendment of the entire guidelines and tables was approved by the 9th meeting of the 4th-term board of directors on November 29, 2013. LAF has submitted the amendments to the Judicial Yuan for approval according to the law.

12. Hiring and Dismissal Criteria for LAF's Key Persons

The amendment of the entire criteria was approved by the 10th meeting of the 4th-term board of directors on December 27, 2013. LAF has submitted the amendments to the Judicial Yuan for approval according to the law.

13. Guidelines Governing Rewards and Punishment for Staff

The guidelines were approved by the 36th meeting of the 3th-term board of directors on February 22, 2013 and contained 25 articles. The Judicial Yuan granted approval in Tai-Ting-Si-Si Letter No. 1020007290 on May 6, 2013.

14. Guidelines Governing Leaves without Pay

The guidelines were approved by the 4th chairman on August 7, 2013.

15. Guidelines Governing Leasing Office Spaces

The amendment of Articles 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 and Table 1 was approved by the 5th meeting of the 4th-term board of directors on July 26, 2013. The Judicial Yuan granted approval in Tai-Ting-Si-Si Letter No. 1020023772 on September 6, 2013.

16. Guidelines Governing Purchasing Office Spaces

The guidelines were approved by the 7th meeting of the 4th-term board of directors on September 27, 2013 and contained 6 articles. The Judicial Yuan granted approval in Tai-Ting-Si-Si Letter No. 1020032503 on December 6, 2013.

17. Guidelines Governing Levels of Authority

The 11 guidelines were approved by the 10th meeting of the 4th-term board of directors on December 27, 2013.

Appendix 2. Chronicle of Major Events in 2013

Month	Day	Event
3	19	Creating a compulsory defense system for indigenous defendants and reinforcing legal aid for indigenous people press conferences
4	23	3rd and 4th LAF chairmanship changeover ceremony
4	26	President and CEO of PILnet, a charitable organization based in New York, Mr. Edwin Rekosh visits LAF
6	1	The changeover ceremony of the outgoing and the new LAF Secretary General was held.
6	10	Professor Jerome A. Cohen of the U.S.-Asia Law Institute at NYU visits LAF.
6	25	Chairman Lin Chun-Jung visits Taiwan Shilin District Court
7	2	Anhui Bar Association visits LAF
7	18	Launch press conference for the indigenous legal service mobile organized by LAF and CIP
7	19	Meeting of LAF branch office directors
7	24	Counselors from the overseas missions of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs visits LAF
8	1	Chairman Lin Chun-Jung attends the "Introduction to the Law 4" book drive by the Nantou Branch.
8	4	LAF held seminar "Legal Perspectives on Disputes over Loans for Unemployed Factory Workers".
8	9	Chairman Lin Chun-Jung visits Taitung Branch to attend the press conference for the launch of the Legal Aid Video Consultation Program.
8	15	LAF and the National Immigration Agency sign a strategic alliance agreement
9	6	Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences visits LAF
9	11	Jiangxi delegation of attorneys visits LAF.
10	24	Judge of Versailles Court of Appeal Ms. Claire Morice visits LAF
11	19	China Human Rights Lawyers Concern Group visits LAF
12	4	Xiong Wei, director of Legislation Study Center of Beijing New Enlightenment Research Institute, visits LAF
12	7	Education and training of CDCP trainee lecturers
12	16	Seeking LAF Aid for Debt Problems case press conference
12	17	Press conference on an indigenous defendant with homemade rifles ruled not guilty by the Supreme Court

Appendix 3. Contact Information of Branch Offices

Keelung Branch

11F, No. 14, Zhong 1st Rd., Ren'ai District,
Keelung City 20041, Taiwan
Telephone : (02)2423-1631
Fax : (02)2423-1632
E-mail: keelung@laf.org.tw

Taipei Branch

6F, No. 200, Sec. 2, Jinshan S. Rd., Da'an
District, Taipei City 10643, Taiwan
Telephone : (02)2322-5151
Fax : (02)2322-2051
E-mail: taipei@laf.org.tw

Shilin Branch

7-2 F, No. 338, Wenlin Rd., Shilin District,
Taipei City 11163, Taiwan
Telephone : (02)2882-5266
Fax : (02)2882-1200
E-mail: shilin@laf.org.tw

Banqiao Branch

10F, No. 268, Wunhua Rd., Sec. 1, Banqiao
City, New Taipei City 22041, Taiwan
Telephone : (02)2252-7778
Fax : (02)2252-8885
E-mail: banciao@laf.org.tw

Taoyuan Branch

12F, No. 332, Xianfu Rd., Taoyuan City,
Taoyuan County 33053, Taiwan
Telephone : (03)334-6500
Fax : (03)334-4451
E-mail: taoyuan@laf.org.tw

Hsinchu Branch

3F, No.180, Beida Rd., Hsinchu City 30044,
Taiwan
Telephone : (03)525-9882
Fax : (03)525-9897
E-mail: hsinchu@laf.org.tw

Miaoli Branch

1F, No. 1097-1, Zhongzheng Rd., Miaoli City,
Miaoli County 36052, Taiwan
Telephone : (037)368-001
Fax : (037)368-007
E-mail: miaoli@laf.org.tw

Taichung Branch

7F, No. 497, Zhongming S. Rd., West District,
Taichung City 40347, Taiwan
Telephone : (04)2372-0091
Fax : (04)2372-0582
E-mail: taichung@laf.org.tw

Nantou Branch

No. 76, Fuxing Rd., Nantou City, Nantou
County 54062, Taiwan
Telephone : (049)224-8110
Fax : (049)224-6226
E-mail: nantou@laf.org.tw

Changhua Branch

1F, No. 236, Sec. 3, Wannian Rd., Yuanlin
Township, Changhua County 51042, Taiwan
Telephone : (04)837-5882
Fax : (04)837-5883
E-mail: changhua@laf.org.tw

Yunlin Branch

6F, No. 116, Xinxing Rd., Huwei Township,
Yunlin County 63244, Taiwan
Telephone : (05)636-4400
Fax : (05)636-3850
E-mail: yunlin@laf.org.tw

Chiayi Branch

2F, No. 107, Zhongshan Rd., Chiayi City
60041, Taiwan
Telephone : (05)276-3488
Fax : (05)276-3400
E-mail: chiayi@laf.org.tw

Tainan Branch

8F, No. 14, Sec. 2, Zhongyi Rd., West Central
District, Tainan City 70043, Taiwan
Telephone : (06)228-5550
Fax : (06)228-2540
E-mail: tainan@laf.org.tw

Kaohsiung Branch

26F-2, No. 29, Haibian Rd., Lingya District,
Kaohsiung City 80248, Taiwan
Telephone : (07)269-3301
Fax : (07)269-3310
E-mail: kaohsiung@laf.org.tw

Pingtung Branch

2F, No. 57-1, Bangqiu Rd., Pingtung City,
Pingtung County 90087, Taiwan
Telephone : (08)751-6798
Fax : (08)751-6587
E-mail: pingtung@laf.org.tw

Yilan Branch

No. 351, Erjie Rd., Zhenan Vil., Wujie
Township, Yilan County 26847, Taiwan
Telephone : (03)965-3531
Fax : (03)965-3541
E-mail: yilan@laf.org.tw

Hualien Branch

No. 12-1, Shunxing Rd., Hualien City, 97060,
Taiwan
Telephone: (03)822-2128
Fax: (03)823-3068
E-mail: hualien@laf.org.tw

Taitung Branch

No. 71, Zhejiang Road, Taitung City 95048,
Taiwan
Telephone : (089)361-363
Fax : (089)361-153
E-mail: taitung@laf.org.tw

Penghu Branch

No. 100, Zhonghua Rd., Magong City, Penghu
County 88048, Taiwan
Telephone : (06)927-9952
Fax : (06)927-8495
E-mail: penghu@laf.org.tw

Kinmen Branch

No. 174, Minquan Rd., Jincheng Township,
Kinmen County 893, Taiwan
Telephone : (082)375-220
Fax : (082)375-210
E-mail: kinmen@laf.org.tw

Matsu Branch

No. 14-2, Jieshou Village, Nangan Township
(Matsu), Lianjiang County 20941, Taiwan
Telephone : (0836)26881
Fax : (0836)26601
E-mail: matsu@laf.org.tw

Appendix 4. Independent Auditor's Report



BAKER TILLY
CLOCK & CO
正風聯合

BAKER TILLY CLOCK & CO
正風聯合會計師事務所

台北市104南京東路二段111號14樓(14樓)
14th Fl., 111 Sec. 2, Nanjing E. Rd. Taipei 104, Taiwan, R.O.C.
電話: (02)2516-5255 傳真: (02)2516-0312

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

NO.1407102EA

The Board of Directors
Legal Aid Foundation

We have audited the balance sheets of the Legal Aid Foundation as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the related statements of income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Foundation's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit can provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial positions of the Legal Aid Foundation as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with note No.2 and generally accepted accounting principles in the Republic of China (ROC).

BAKER TILLY CLOCK & CO
January 24, 2014

LEGAL AID FOUNDATION
BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2013 and 2012
(Expressed in New Taiwan Dollars)

ASSETS	Notes	December 31, 2013		December 31, 2012		LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	Notes	December 31, 2013		December 31, 2012	
		Amount	%	Amount	%			Amount	%	Amount	%
Current Assets		\$ 273,384,194	8	\$ 303,335,728	9	Current Liabilities	9	\$ 250,444,586	7	\$ 249,569,557	7
Cash and bank deposit	3	112,940,353	3	48,727,551	2	Accrued payables		247,812,029	7	246,126,547	7
Receivables	4	159,221,717	5	251,110,152	7	Advance receipts		927,138	—	1,476,982	—
Advance payments		826,724	—	2,919,000	—	Deferred revenue from government grants, current	10	—	—	451,903	—
Other current assets		395,400	—	579,045	—	Other current liabilities		1,705,419	—	1,514,125	—
Funds and Investments		3,303,986,556	92	3,111,056,128	91	Other Liabilities		29,984,083	1	34,904,248	1
Held-to-maturity financial assets, noncurrent	2,5	3,244,029,259	90	3,040,719,959	89	Deposits received		1,093,377	—	1,125,500	—
Funds-time deposit	2,6	59,957,297	2	70,336,169	2	Deferred revenue from government grants, noncurrent	10	28,890,706	1	33,778,748	1
Fixed Assets	2,7	13,860,712	—	15,227,319	—	Total liabilities		280,428,669	8	284,473,805	8
Machinery and equipment		29,988,994	1	29,103,311	1	Equity		3,325,750,458	92	3,160,531,481	92
Traffic and transportation equipment		3,939,592	—	3,582,682	—	Initial funds	11	500,000,000	14	500,000,000	15
Miscellaneous equipment		15,730,371	—	14,935,639	—	Donated funds	11	2,800,000,000	77	2,600,000,000	75
Leasehold improvement		24,084,412	1	22,987,338	1	Accumulated surplus		25,750,458	1	60,531,481	2
Less: accumulated depreciation		(59,882,657)	(2)	(55,381,651)	(2)						
Other Assets		14,947,665	—	15,386,111	—						
Deferred debits	2,8	9,020,582	—	10,202,320	—						
Other assets		5,927,083	—	5,183,791	—						
Total Assets		\$3,606,179,127	100	\$3,445,005,286	100	Total Liabilities and Equity		\$3,606,179,127	100	\$3,445,005,286	100

(The accompany notes are a part of the financial statements)

LEGAL AID FOUNDATION
STATEMENT OF INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013 and 2012
(Expressed in New Taiwan Dollars)

DESCRIPTION	Notes	2 0 1 3		2 0 1 2	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
Revenues		\$ 843,298,301	100	\$ 806,607,731	100
Revenue from government grants	2	737,206,720	87	709,630,861	88
Revenue from other donations	2	1,468,950	—	1,305,911	—
Revenue from projects		33,747,491	4	30,598,405	4
Other revenue-operating		5,925,284	1	5,861,041	1
Revenue from contingent repayment (recovery)		8,030,430	1	4,478,486	—
Interest earned		56,876,795	7	54,729,017	7
Other non-operating revenues		42,631	—	4,010	—
Expenses		878,079,324	104	801,181,653	99
Remuneration for legal aid lawyers	2	542,449,573	64	487,556,069	61
Transportation fee for examining and review commissioners		25,116,000	3	26,001,017	3
Litigation expenses	2	13,400,185	2	11,293,714	1
Operating costs	2	138,227,824	16	127,311,577	16
Cost exclusive for a specified purposes		29,084,123	3	27,727,012	3
Administrative expenses (Table I)		129,797,237	16	121,220,460	15
Other non-operating expenses		4,382	—	71,804	—
Income before income tax		(34,781,023)	(4)	5,426,078	1
Income tax expense		—	—	—	—
Net income (loss)		\$ (34,781,023)	(4)	\$ 5,426,078	1

(The accompany notes are a part of the financial statements)

LEGAL AID FOUNDATION
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013 and 2012
(Expressed in New Taiwan Dollars)

DESCRIPTION	INITIAL FUNDS	DONATED FUNDS	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS	TOTAL
Balance, January 1, 2012	\$ 500,000,000	\$ 2,400,000,000	\$ 55,105,403	\$ 2,955,105,403
Added funds in 2012	—	200,000,000	—	200,000,000
Net income for 2012	—	—	5,426,078	5,426,078
Balance, December 31, 2012	500,000,000	2,600,000,000	60,531,481	3,160,531,481
Added funds in 2013	—	200,000,000	—	200,000,000
Net loss for 2013	—	—	(34,781,023)	(34,781,023)
Balance, December 31, 2013	\$ 500,000,000	\$ 2,800,000,000	\$ 25,750,458	\$ 3,325,750,458

(The accompany notes are a part of the financial statements)

LEGAL AID FOUNDATION
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013 and 2012
(Expressed in New Taiwan Dollars)

DESCRIPTION	2 0 1 3	2 0 1 2
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income (loss)	\$ (34,781,023)	\$ 5,426,078
Adjustments:		
Depreciation expenses	5,428,990	6,172,469
Expense exclusive for a specific purpose-depreciation	—	3,846
Amortization expenses	10,078,915	9,393,689
Amortization of bond discount	(4,107,809)	(3,954,727)
Gain on disposal of fixed assets	(95)	—
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	4,382	71,137
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Receivables	91,888,435	(45,403,833)
Advance payments	2,092,276	(2,053,202)
Other current assets	183,645	(15,356)
Accrued payables	1,685,482	24,362,118
Advance receipts	(549,844)	(277,448)
Revenue of deferred government grants, current	(451,903)	281,703
Revenue of deferred government grants, noncurrent	(4,888,042)	(6,964,575)
Other current liabilities	118,834	69,226
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	66,702,243	(12,888,875)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of held-to-maturity financial assets, noncurrent	(199,201,491)	(199,923,919)
Decrease (increase) of funds-time deposit	10,378,872	(3,016,263)
Acquisition of fixed assets	(4,066,765)	(2,706,332)
Disposal of fixed assets	95	—
Increase of deferred expenses	(8,897,177)	(5,090,000)
Increase of refundable deposits	(743,292)	(1,848)
Net cash used in investing activities	(202,529,758)	(210,738,362)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Increase of accounts collected for other parties	72,460	128,509
Increase (decrease) of deposits received	(32,123)	48,075
Increase of donated funds	200,000,000	200,000,000
Net cash provided by financing activities	200,040,337	200,176,584
Net increase (decrease) in cash and bank deposits	64,212,822	(23,450,653)
Cash and bank deposits at beginning of year	48,727,531	72,178,184
Cash and bank deposits at end of year	\$ 112,940,353	\$ 48,727,531

(The accompany notes are a part of the financial statements)

LEGAL AID FOUNDATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2013 and 2012

(Expressed in New Taiwan Dollars except as cited in particular footnotes)

1. ORGANIZATION AND HISTORY

- (1) The Legal Aid Foundation (hereafter "the Foundation") was established under Article 5, Paragraph 2 of the *Legal Aid Act* (hereafter "the Act") after approval was given on 22 April 2004. The Foundation has the mandate to conduct legal aid specified in the Act and protect the interests of people.

The main operations of the Foundation:

- (A) Establishing and amending the Act
 - (B) Planning and conducting legal aid
 - (C) Raising, management and use of legal aid budget
 - (D) Promoting legal aid education
 - (E) Providing legal aid entrusted by government institutes or other groups
 - (F) Reviewing appeals from the decisions of the Examining Committees of the Branch Offices
 - (G) Examining and performing the granting, refusing, revoking or termination of legal aid
 - (H) Examining and performing the making of advance payment, payment, reduction, cancellation, return or sharing of lawyer's remuneration and other costs
 - (I) Mediating disputes which arise between legal aid recipients and legal aid providers
 - (J) Performing tasks assigned by the Board of Directors and other legal aid services.
- (2) The numbers of the Foundation's employees were 238 and 224 as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 respectively.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(1) Accounting basis

The accounting process and preparation of financial statements of the Foundation are made according to the Foundation's accounting system approved by the Judicial Yuan and generally accepted accounting principles.

(2) Allowance for doubtful accounts

An allowance for doubtful accounts is provided based on a review of the collectability of accounts.

(3) Held-to-maturity financial assets, non-current

They refer to the bonds purchased for long-term holding, measured by the cost amortized by interest method and processed according to Statements of Financial Accounting Standard No. 34.

(4) Funds

They refer to the Foundation's establishment fund and funds provided by donors who requested exclusive saving account for the funds.

(5) Fixed assets

Fixed assets are recorded at cost. Major improvements, renewals and replacements are capitalized, while repairs and maintenance are expensed currently. When assets are disposed of, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any gain or loss is credited or charged to income.

Depreciation is computed by the straight-line method over minimum useful life which under the Commodity Standard Classification issued by the Executive Yuan.

(6) Deferred debits

They refer to the incurred expenses which shall be amortized in future periods.

(7) Pension payable

Prior to the enforcement of the revised *Labor Pension Act* on July 1, 2005, the Foundation had proceeded with staff departure procedure in accordance with the *Labor Standards Act* and contributed 6% of the monthly wage of each employee as the pension payable. Retirement payment will be withdrawn from the pension account and the deficient amount will be listed as the expense of the current year. On the other hand, as from July, 2006, for the above-mentioned pension, the Foundation has contributed 2% of the monthly wage of each employee to the account of labor pension reserve.

The revised *Labor Pension Act* which became effective on July 1, 2005 applied the defined appropriation method. After enactment of the revised Act, the Foundation's personnel have all selected the pension system regulated by the revised Act (new system), and retained their working seniority accumulated before enforcement of the revised Act (retained seniority from the old system). In addition, the Foundation has also contributed 6% of the monthly wage of each employee as retirement fund and deposited in the individual labor pension account at the Bureau of Labor Insurance.

(8) Revenue from government grants

This includes subscription from the government and private donations and is listed under Revenue upon receipt. However, since 2007, as regulated in the Statements of Financial Accounting Standard (SFAS) No. 29 "Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance", government grants which relate to assets are listed as deferred revenue. Items related to depreciated assets are listed as subscription revenue in phases according to the assets' useful life years. Items related to non-depreciated assets are listed as subscription revenue for the period listing the invested cost as the expense when fulfilling obligations. Items related to income are reasonably and systematically listed as subscription revenue in line with the occurrence period of other related costs, and the items yet to be realized are listed as deferred revenue. At the same time, government grants received before the adoption date are not to be retraced or adjusted. In addition, the amount of the grants from the Judicial Yuan which are not used by the end of the period and returned shall be adjusted.

(9) Remuneration for legal aid lawyers

It is the remuneration paid to attorneys for performing legal aid work, and payments were made according to percentage of completion.

(10) Litigation expenses

This refers to litigation expense incurred from conducting legal aid cases. In legal aid cases which procedural relief had been approved by the court, litigation expenses shall not be recognized until the confirmation of court sentence.

(11) Operating costs

It refers to the business expenditures directly related to the establishment purpose stipulated in the Foundation's Donation and Organization Constitution.

(12) Income tax

Income taxes are set aside in accordance with the "Standards Applicable to Educational, Cultural and Public Welfare Charitable Organizations or Groups that are Exempt from Income Taxes" and Statements of Financial Accounting Standard (SFAS) No. 22 "Accounting for Income Taxes".

(13) Approval and adjustment of financial statement

The Foundation's Income and Expenditure Account must be examined by the Judicial Yuan and the Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting & Statistics (DGBAS) before being finalized. If there is any adjustment, it will enter next year's account, and the financial statements of the year in which the adjustment occurs will be revised accordingly.

(14) Reclassification of accounting titles

Part of the accounting titles in 2012 financial statements have been reclassified in order to give consistent expression for 2013 financial statements.

3. CASH AND BANK DEPOSIT

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Cash on hand	\$ 8,787	\$ 63,675
Petty cash	1,020,000	1,020,000
Bank deposits	111,911,566	47,643,856
Total	\$ 112,940,353	\$ 48,727,531

"Bank deposits" comes from the court's suspended prosecution account, and as of December 31, 2013, the total balance was \$610,753.

4. RECEIVABLES

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Notes receivable	\$ 63,700	\$ 111,500
Account receivable	520,558	937,911
Government grants receivable	89,683,064	178,166,912
Contingent repayment (recovery) receivable	46,289,852	44,019,202
Withdrawal receivable	2,099,899	1,833,195
Contribution receivable	85,966	97,019
Accrued interest receivable	26,220,786	25,226,370
Other receivable	4,990,289	5,896,498
Minus: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(10,732,397)	(5,178,455)
Total	\$ 159,221,717	\$ 251,110,152

For the grants received by the Foundation from the Judicial Yuan, the balance at the end of the year in which the grants were received should be returned to the Judicial Yuan in accordance with regulations (the amounts listed under "Other payables – government treasury transfer" were \$103,500,270 and \$28,811,638 as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 respectively). In addition, while the Foundation applied to the Judicial Yuan for reserving attorney remuneration payable, the amount is also listed under "Government grants receivable". As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the amounts were \$193,183,334 and \$206,978,550 respectively, which would be written off after receiving the amounts from the Judicial Yuan and making the payments. The Foundation counteracted "Government grants receivable" at the end of the period with "Other payables – government treasury transfer" and expressed by the net amount. After counteraction, the net amounts of government grants receivables as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 were \$89,683,064 and \$178,166,912 respectively.

5. HELD-TO-MATURITY FINANCIAL ASSETS, NONCURRENT

December 31, 2013					
	Principal Amount	Carrying Amount	Face interest rate	Yield of transaction days	Maturity date
Government Bonds -No.90107	\$ 150,000,000	\$ 153,650,361	3.500%	2.530% -2.680%	Oct. 19, 2016
Government Bonds -No.94105	100,000,000	106,363,839	2.250%	1.213%	May 13, 2020
Government Bonds -No.94107	1,250,000,000	1,245,355,012	1.625%	0.905% -2.630%	Sept. 12, 2015
Government Bonds -No.95103	650,000,000	645,619,332	1.750%	2.025% -2.081%	March 31, 2016
Government Bonds -No.96103	250,000,000	244,952,200	1.875%	2.529% -2.531%	March 16, 2017
Government Bonds -No.99101	150,000,000	149,977,408	0.875%	0.883% -0.892%	Jan. 12, 2015
Government Bonds -No.99105	50,000,000	50,480,861	1.375%	1.214%	March 10, 2020
Government Bonds -No.99108	350,000,000	348,179,318	1.125%	1.130% -1.353%	Sept. 21, 2020
Government Bonds -No.00105	100,000,000	100,228,720	1.375%	1.341%	March 17, 2021
Government Bonds -No.02106	50,000,000	47,943,779	1.125%	1.607%	March 6, 2023
Government Bonds -No.02110	150,000,000	151,278,429	1.750%	1.637% -1.663%	Sept. 18, 2023
Total	<u>\$3,250,000,000</u>	<u>\$3,244,029,259</u>			

December 31, 2012					
	Principal Amount	Carrying Amount	Face interest rate	Yield of transaction days	Maturity date
Government Bonds -No.90107	\$ 150,000,000	\$ 154,877,602	3.500%	2.530% -2.680%	Oct. 19, 2016
Government Bonds -No.94105	100,000,000	107,312,239	2.250%	1.213%	May 13, 2020
Government Bonds -No.94107	1,250,000,000	1,242,624,284	1.625%	0.905% -2.630%	Sept. 12, 2015
Government Bonds -No.95103	650,000,000	643,734,378	1.750%	2.025% -2.081%	March 31, 2016
Government Bonds -No.96103	250,000,000	243,478,624	1.875%	2.529% -2.531%	March 16, 2017
Government Bonds -No.99101	150,000,000	149,956,735	0.875%	0.883% -0.892%	Jan. 12, 2015
Government Bonds -No.99105	50,000,000	50,554,499	1.375%	1.214%	March 10, 2020
Government Bonds -No.99108	350,000,000	347,923,025	1.125%	1.130% -1.353%	Sept. 21, 2020
Government Bonds -No.00105	100,000,000	100,258,573	1.375%	1.341%	March 17, 2021
Total	<u>\$3,050,000,000</u>	<u>\$3,040,719,959</u>			

6. FUNDS-TIME DEPOSIT

	December 31, 2013			December 31, 2012		
	Amount	Annual	Maturity	Amount	Annual	Maturity
E. Sun Commercial Bank	\$58,807,297	0.60% -1.38%	Jan. 14, 2014~ Dec. 10, 2014	\$69,266,169	1.38%	Jan. 12, 2013~ Dec. 10, 2013
Bank of Taiwan	1,150,000	1.38%	Oct. 26, 2014~ Dec. 26, 2014	1,070,000	1.38%	Oct. 11, 2013~ Oct. 26, 2013
Total	<u>\$59,957,297</u>			<u>\$70,336,169</u>		

7. FIXED ASSETS

	December 31, 2013		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Ending balance
Machinery and equipment	\$ 29,988,994	\$ 24,632,967	\$ 5,356,027
Traffic and transportation equipment	3,939,592	2,711,430	1,228,162
Miscellaneous equipment	15,730,371	11,973,614	3,756,757
Leasehold improvement	24,084,412	20,564,646	3,519,766
Total	<u>\$ 73,743,369</u>	<u>\$ 59,882,657</u>	<u>\$ 13,860,712</u>

	December 31, 2012		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Ending balance
Machinery and equipment	\$ 29,103,311	\$ 23,012,860	\$ 6,090,451
Traffic and transportation equipment	3,582,682	2,358,651	1,224,031
Miscellaneous equipment	14,935,639	11,074,108	3,861,531
Leasehold improvement	22,987,338	18,936,032	4,051,306
Total	<u>\$ 70,608,970</u>	<u>\$ 55,381,651</u>	<u>\$ 15,227,319</u>

The total amounts of fire insurance as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 were \$35,973,694 and \$47,719,551 respectively.

8. DEFERRED DEBITS

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Operating software systems	\$ 6,470,752	\$ 8,838,194
Other software and wire systems	2,549,830	1,364,126
Total	\$ 9,020,582	\$ 10,202,320

9. ACCRUED PAYABLES

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Lawyer remuneration payable	\$ 215,764,267	\$ 207,999,123
Wage and bonus payable	23,840,596	21,637,452
Expense payable	6,773,041	6,947,686
Other payables	1,434,125	9,542,286
Total	\$ 247,812,029	\$ 246,126,547

10. DEFERRED REVENUE FROM GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Year Ended December 31, 2013			
Category	Subscription amount	Amortized amount	Revenue of deferred government grants
<u>Government grants related to depreciated assets</u>			
Purchased and used	\$ 60,090,101	\$ 37,829,395	\$ 22,260,706
Purchase having yet to be completed	6,630,000	—	6,630,000
Total	\$ 66,720,101	\$ 37,829,395	\$ 28,890,706

Category	Year Ended December 31, 2012		
	Subscription amount	Amortized amount	Revenue of deferred government grants
<u>Government grants related to depreciated assets</u>			
Purchased and used	\$ 60,249,187	\$ 36,269,125	\$ 23,980,062
Purchase having yet to be completed	9,798,686	—	9,798,686
Subtotal	70,047,873	36,269,125	33,778,748
<u>Government grants related to income</u>			
Unfinished	451,903	—	451,903
Total	\$ 70,499,776	\$ 36,269,125	\$ 34,230,651

11. INITIAL AND DONATED FUNDS

- (1) Based on the *Legal Aid Act*, the Judicial Yuan allocates budget for the Foundation on yearly basis. As of December 31, 2013, the total amount of property registered by the Foundation at the Taiwan Taipei District Court was \$3,240,000,000 and the amount of the property in the process of registration was \$60,000,000. The assets held by the Foundation were government bonds and bank time deposits.
- (2) The amount of interest accrued from fund investment for 2013 and 2012 was \$56,546,606 and \$54,421,465 respectively.

12. EXCLUSIVE LABOR PENSION RESERVE ACCOUNT

	Year Ended December 31, 2013	Year Ended December 31, 2012
Balance at the beginning period	\$ 3,343,544	\$ 2,938,559
Deposit in the current period	644,895	374,873
Withdrawal in the current period	(49,308)	—
Current period income	44,241	30,112
Balance at the end of the period	\$ 3,983,372	\$ 3,343,544

The aforesaid labor pension reserve is the amount deposited in the Bank of Taiwan in the name of the Foundation's Labor Pension Reserve Supervision Committee, which is not listed in the Foundation's financial statements.

13. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT

- (1) As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the amount of guarantee balance arising from issuing injunction to preserve the status quo is \$384,517,046 and \$468,257,568, respectively. To this day, the Foundation has not afflicted any loss caused by claims due to the guarantee.
- (2) As of December 31, 2013, the amount reserved by the Foundation for purchase of equipment and software for which contracts have been signed but payments have not been made was \$6,630,000.
- (3) As of December 31, 2013, the total amount of the minimum rental payable under the Foundation's business leases which had been signed and cannot be canceled was as follows:

	Amount
No more than one year	\$ 17,959,251
More than one and no more than five years	11,698,718
Total	\$ 29,657,969

- (4) As of December 31, 2013, the amount of remuneration payable to entrusted legal aid attorneys of the Foundation was \$144,941,300.

14. DISCLOSURE OF APPROVAL

The 2012 final account of the Foundation was approved by the Judicial Yuan on March 28, 2013 in Letter No. Tai-Tin-Szu-Szu-Tzu-Ti No. 1020008383. The financial statements examined in 2012 are the same as those approved by the Judicial Yuan.

15. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The 2013 financial statements of the Foundation were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on January 24, 2014.

Table I

ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

1. Administrative expenses

In: NT\$

Category	2 0 1 3 (A)	2 0 1 2 (B)	Change (A) - (B)	Change ratio % [(A) - (B)] / (B)	Explan- ation
Wages	\$ 42,702,807	\$ 41,882,724	\$ 820,083	2	—
Traffic expenses for part-time personnel	2,413,000	2,500,000	(87,000)	(3)	—
Overtime pay	2,402,658	2,230,145	172,513	8	—
Dining foods for working overtime	19,662	21,586	(1,924)	(9)	—
Performance bonus	4,498,926	4,220,074	278,852	7	—
Year-end bonus	3,367,000	2,933,694	433,306	15	(1)
Sharing insurance premium of employees	5,097,138	4,534,081	563,057	12	(2)
Entertainment activities	443,200	429,117	14,083	3	—
Educational training fees	340,284	235,409	104,875	45	(3)
Pension	2,584,463	2,780,466	(196,003)	(7)	—
Water and electricity	2,591,500	2,411,017	180,483	7	—
Postage and phone bills	3,025,001	2,703,015	321,986	12	(4)
Travel expenses	1,713,709	1,458,099	255,610	18	(5)
Freight	180,989	213,192	(32,203)	(15)	(6)
Printing and binding	544,813	722,987	(178,174)	(25)	(6)
Advertisement	598,680	668,503	(69,823)	(10)	(6)
Operation and publicity	876,483	1,018,684	(142,201)	(14)	(6)
Repair	599,866	516,472	83,394	16	(7)
Insurance	48,240	44,070	4,170	9	—
Chartered accountants and actuaries remuneration	380,000	380,000	—	—	—
Other professional service charges	445,996	631,416	(185,420)	(29)	(8)
Public relations fees	1,451,170	1,532,540	(81,370)	(5)	—
Office supplies	1,004,115	945,687	58,428	6	—
Miscellaneous items	456,288	200,712	255,576	127	(9)
Books, newspapers and magazines	294,540	280,446	14,094	5	—
Foods	274,232	348,014	(73,782)	(21)	(8)
Building rental	14,217,852	14,235,454	(17,602)	—	—
Office equipment rental	216,928	191,151	25,777	13	(10)
Depreciation of fixed assets	5,428,990	6,172,469	(743,479)	(12)	(11)
Various kinds of amortization	10,078,915	9,393,689	685,226	7	—
Research and field trip expenses	80,381	96,172	(15,791)	(16)	(12)
Special projects expenses	1,955,646	2,207,060	(251,414)	(11)	(12)
Specified purposes	7,143,202	5,436,723	1,706,479	31	(13)
Conference expenses	297,185	400,515	(103,330)	(26)	(14)
Loss on doubtful accounts	5,553,942	1,956,227	3,597,715	184	(15)
Management	2,052,499	2,034,403	18,096	1	—
Others	4,416,937	3,254,447	1,162,490	36	(16)
Total	\$129,797,237	\$121,220,460	\$ 8,576,777		

2. The following are analysis and explanations of the items having more than 10% change:

(1) Increase in "Year-end bonus"

It resulted from the fact that the number of personnel who were eligible to receive the year-end bonus in 2013 increased from 2012.

(2) Increase in "Sharing insurance premium of employees"

It resulted from rise of the labor insurance rate in 2013.

(3) Increase in "Educational training fees"

The increase resulted from holding the "Team Consensus Camp" (in southern Taiwan) in 2013.

(4) Increase in "Postage and phone bills"

It resulted from establishment of the North Legal Aid Staff Attorneys Center in 2013 and increase in the total number of the cases nationwide in 2013 compared with 2012.

(5) Increase in "Travel expenses"

It resulted from the hike in high-speed rail fares and inviting full-time personnel island-wide to attend special projects meetings in 2013.

(6) Decrease in "Freight", "Printing and binding", "Advertisement" and "Operation and publicity"

The decline resulted from taking austerity measures in 2013.

(7) Increase in "Repair"

It resulted from expenses incurred from maintenance of old photocopying machines and repairing the Foundation's office floors in 2013.

(8) Decrease in "Other professional service charges" and "Foods"

The decline resulted from taking austerity measures in 2013.

(9) Increase in "Miscellaneous items"

It resulted from establishment of the North Legal Aid Staff Attorneys Center in 2013.

(10) Increase in "Office equipment rental"

It resulted from increase in the number of legal aid applications and hike in the basic rental of photocopying machines in Tainan and Changhua branches in 2013.

(11) Decrease in "Depreciation of fixed assets"

It was because newly purchase of fixed and deferred assets decreased and the value of some assets fully depreciated in 2013.

(12) Decrease in "Research and field trip expenses" and "Special projects expenses"

It resulted from decrease in the amount of planned budget set aside in 2013 due to austerity policy.

(13) Increase in "Specified purposes funds"

It resulted from implementation of the "Legal Aid for Indigenous People Program" in 2013.

(14) Decrease in "Conference expenses"

It resulted from reduced frequency of Provisional Board Meetings held in 2013.

(15) Increase in "Loss on doubtful accounts"

It resulted from increase in the amount of debt obligations issued by courts in 2013 due to the fact that debtors owned no property available for liquidation after being demanded for payment.

(16) Increase in "Others"

It resulted from increase in the second generation NHI supplementary premium in 2013.

Appendix 5. Statistics of Cases Handled by LAF Branch Offices in 2013

Analyses of Total Cases

Table 1. Total Applications

LAF Branch	LAF Cases						Commissioned Cases	
	Total Applications (a=b+c+d+e+f)	General Cases (b)	Special Program Cases				MOL Cases (h)	CIP Case(k)
			1st Interrogation (c)	CDCP Cases(d)	Expanded Consultation(e)	Indigene's Interrogation (f)		
Keelung Branch	2908	1402	77	75	1290	64	39	6
Taipei Branch	21518	7592	398	1251	12006	271	439	47
Shilin Branch	13868	2729	187	537	10305	110	85	12
Banqiao Branch	22554	5297	303	599	16035	320	287	77
Taoyuan Branch	9784	3456	141	461	4912	814	208	78
Hsinchu Branch	2704	1166	17	141	1285	95	68	31
Miaoli Branch	2019	781	82	32	1000	124	23	7
Taichung Branch	10974	3857	187	490	6130	310	192	39
Nantou Branch	2853	878	19	82	1851	23	36	15
Changhua Branch	3384	1678	55	127	1495	29	116	11
Yunlin Branch	1609	533	12	29	1029	6	26	3
Chiayi Branch	3189	1252	90	126	1675	46	81	1
Tainan Branch	11217	2948	225	482	7383	179	206	13
Kaohsiung Branch	13430	4438	322	828	7489	353	163	34
Pingtung Branch	4869	2117	39	160	2355	198	82	61
Taitung Branch	2896	975	36	237	1354	294	8	77
Hualien Branch	2779	877	51	19	1104	728	21	76
Yilan Branch	2421	990	93	59	1228	51	27	18
Kinmen Branch	533	107	2	10	407	7	2	0
Matsu Branch	92	18	0	0	74	0	0	0
Penghu Branch	464	186	3	9	263	3	1	0
Total	136065	43277	2339	5754	80670	4025	2110	606

Table 2. Total Approved Cases

LAF Branch	LAF Cases						Commissioned Cases	
	Total Approvals (a=b+c+d+e+f)	General Cases (b)	Special Program Cases				MOL Cases (h)	CIP Case(k)
			1st Interrogation (c)	CDCP Cases(d)	Expanded Consultation(e)	Indigene's Interrogation (f)		
Keelung Branch	1945	885	71	63	862	64	30	4
Taipei Branch	15361	4956	361	1047	8726	271	274	11
Shilin Branch	9997	1715	156	397	7620	109	57	1
Banqiao Branch	17896	3191	257	444	13684	320	213	29
Taoyuan Branch	6993	1753	95	334	3997	814	158	30
Hsinchu Branch	1549	805	12	78	559	95	51	12
Miaoli Branch	1639	661	77	28	749	124	20	5
Taichung Branch	7429	2496	151	355	4117	310	162	22
Nantou Branch	2349	682	18	70	1556	23	20	7
Changhua Branch	2592	1117	42	98	1306	29	94	5
Yunlin Branch	1120	432	9	22	651	6	23	2
Chiayi Branch	2169	847	78	96	1102	46	64	1
Tainan Branch	8257	2038	112	420	5510	177	172	4
Kaohsiung Branch	8463	2967	250	636	4257	353	135	20
Pingtung Branch	3895	1510	20	140	2028	197	67	24
Taitung Branch	2293	885	26	199	889	294	6	54
Hualien Branch	2267	778	28	8	725	728	17	38
Yilan Branch	1634	637	85	47	814	51	21	11
Kinmen Branch	389	70	1	8	303	7	1	0
Matsu Branch	62	14	0	0	48	0	0	0
Penghu Branch	405	145	3	5	249	3	0	0
Total	98704	28584	1852	4495	59752	4021	1585	280

Table 3-1 Statistics of Assessment Results by Branch Offices - LAF Cases

LAF Branch	Total Applications (a=b+c+d+e+f+g)	Assessment Results					Withdrawal (f)	Others (g)
		Approval		Refusal		Approval Percentage (b+c)/ (b+c+d+e)		
		Approval (b)	Legal Consultation (c)	Disapproval (d)	No Consultation (e)			
Keelung Branch	2908	1064	881	431	430	69.32%	93	9
Taipei Branch	21518	6073	9288	2521	3325	72.43%	210	101
Shilin Branch	13868	2175	7822	1053	2738	72.51%	40	40
Banqiao Branch	22554	3954	13942	2088	2376	80.04%	94	100
Taoyuan Branch	9784	2725	4268	1034	980	77.64%	640	137
Hsinchu Branch	2704	931	618	329	773	58.43%	39	14
Miaoli Branch	2019	878	761	113	253	81.75%	7	7
Taichung Branch	10974	3035	4394	1064	2090	70.20%	361	30
Nantou Branch	2853	762	1587	191	295	82.86%	3	15
Changhua Branch	3384	1240	1352	552	198	77.56%	37	5
Yunlin Branch	1609	449	671	104	381	69.78%	4	0
Chiayi Branch	3189	982	1187	332	596	70.04%	82	10
Tainan Branch	11217	2545	5712	986	1880	74.23%	63	31
Kaohsiung Branch	13430	3808	4655	1404	3326	64.15%	140	97
Pingtung Branch	4869	1783	2112	542	336	81.60%	77	19
Taitung Branch	2896	1244	1049	94	497	79.51%	9	3
Hualien Branch	2779	1542	725	130	379	81.66%	2	1
Yilan Branch	2421	784	850	314	424	68.89%	40	9
Kinmen Branch	533	81	308	36	105	73.40%	2	1
Matsu Branch	92	14	48	2	26	68.89%	0	2
Penghu Branch	464	156	249	41	14	88.04%	3	1
Total	136065	36225	62479	13361	21422	73.94%	1946	632
Note: Cases recorded under the “Others” category refer to applications which have not yet received an assessment result when this Table was compiled on January 3, 2014, e.g. cases that still needed certain required documents or cases that have not yet entered the assessment stage.								

Table 3-2 Statistics of Assessment Results by Branch Offices - Commissioned Cases

LAF Branch	MOL Cases				CIP Case			
	Total Applications (h=i+j)	Approval (i)	Refusal (j)	Approval Percentage(i/h)	Total Applications (h=i+j)	Approval (i)	Refusal (j)	Approval Percentage(i/h)
Keelung Branch	39	30	9	76.92%	6	4	2	66.67%
Taipei Branch	439	274	165	62.41%	47	11	36	23.40%
Shilin Branch	85	57	28	67.06%	12	1	11	8.33%
Banqiao Branch	287	213	74	74.22%	77	29	48	37.66%
Taoyuan Branch	208	158	50	75.96%	78	30	48	38.46%
Hsinchu Branch	68	51	17	75.00%	31	12	19	38.71%
Miaoli Branch	23	20	3	86.96%	7	5	2	71.43%
Taichung Branch	192	162	30	84.38%	39	22	17	56.41%
Nantou Branch	36	20	16	55.56%	15	7	8	46.67%
Changhua Branch	116	94	22	81.03%	11	5	6	45.45%
Yunlin Branch	26	23	3	88.46%	3	2	1	66.67%
Chiayi Branch	81	64	17	79.01%	1	1	@	100.00%
Tainan Branch	206	172	34	83.50%	13	4	9	30.77%
Kaohsiung Branch	163	135	28	82.82%	34	20	14	58.82%
Pingtung Branch	82	67	15	81.71%	61	24	37	39.34%
Taitung Branch	8	6	2	75.00%	77	54	23	70.13%
Hualien Branch	21	17	4	80.95%	76	38	38	50.00%
Yilan Branch	27	21	6	77.78%	18	11	7	61.11%
Kinmen Branch	2	1	1	50.00%	0	0	0	-
Matsu Branch	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
Penghu Branch	1	0	1	0.00%	0	0	0	-
Total	2110	1585	525	75.12%	606	280	326	46.20%

[LAF Cases]

Analyses of General Cases

Table 4. Statistics of Assessment Results

LAF Branch	Total Applications (a=b+c+d+e)	Approval (b)	Refusal (c)	Approval Percentage (b/(b+c))	Withdrawal (d)	Others (e)
Keelung Branch	1402	885	415	68.08%	93	9
Taipei Branch	7592	4956	2362	67.72%	196	78
Shilin Branch	2729	1715	948	64.40%	36	30
Banqiao Branch	5297	3191	1930	62.31%	92	84
Taoyuan Branch	3456	1753	942	65.05%	634	127
Hsinchu Branch	1166	805	317	71.75%	38	6
Miaoli Branch	781	661	106	86.18%	7	7
Taichung Branch	3857	2496	974	71.93%	360	27
Nantou Branch	878	682	182	78.94%	3	11
Changhua Branch	1678	1117	521	68.19%	36	4
Yunlin Branch	533	432	98	81.51%	3	0
Chiayi Branch	1252	847	314	72.95%	81	10
Tainan Branch	2948	2038	851	70.54%	39	20
Kaohsiung Branch	4438	2967	1255	70.27%	138	78
Pingtung Branch	2117	1510	511	74.72%	77	19
Taitung Branch	975	885	81	91.61%	9	0
Hualien Branch	877	778	97	88.91%	1	1
Yilan Branch	990	637	305	67.62%	39	9
Kinmen Branch	107	70	34	67.31%	2	1
Matsu Branch	18	14	2	87.50%	0	2
Penghu Branch	186	145	38	79.23%	3	0
Total	43277	28584	12283	69.94%	1887	523

Table 5. Approval Percentages by Service Categories

LAF Branch	Total Approvals (e=a+b+c+d)	Approval Category							
		Representation in Court Proceedings		Legal Document Drafting		Mediation or Settlement Negotiation		Analytical Legal Consultation	
		Subtotal (a)	Percentage (a/e)	Subtotal (b)	Percentage (b/e)	Subtotal (c)	Percentage (c/e)	Subtotal (d)	Percentage (d/e)
Keelung Branch	885	782	88.36%	94	10.62%	9	1.02%	0	0.00%
Taipei Branch	4956	4428	89.35%	499	10.07%	29	0.59%	0	0.00%
Shilin Branch	1715	1476	86.06%	233	13.59%	6	0.35%	0	0.00%
Banqiao Branch	3191	2845	89.16%	326	10.22%	20	0.63%	0	0.00%
Taoyuan Branch	1753	1615	92.13%	131	7.47%	7	0.40%	0	0.00%
Hsinchu Branch	805	729	90.56%	69	8.57%	7	0.87%	0	0.00%
Miaoli Branch	661	525	79.43%	121	18.31%	15	2.27%	0	0.00%
Taichung Branch	2496	2214	88.70%	277	11.10%	5	0.20%	0	0.00%
Nantou Branch	682	552	80.94%	97	14.22%	33	4.84%	0	0.00%
Changhua Branch	1117	932	83.44%	182	16.29%	3	0.27%	0	0.00%
Yunlin Branch	432	402	93.06%	30	6.94%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Chiayi Branch	847	738	87.13%	109	12.87%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Tainan Branch	2038	1620	79.49%	402	19.73%	16	0.79%	0	0.00%
Kaohsiung Branch	2967	2543	85.71%	418	14.09%	6	0.20%	0	0.00%
Pingtung Branch	1510	1338	88.61%	169	11.19%	3	0.20%	0	0.00%
Taitung Branch	885	846	95.59%	38	4.29%	1	0.11%	0	0.00%
Hualien Branch	778	738	94.86%	37	4.76%	3	0.39%	0	0.00%
Yilan Branch	637	564	88.54%	69	10.83%	4	0.63%	0	0.00%
Kinmen Branch	70	68	97.14%	2	2.86%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Matsu Branch	14	12	85.71%	2	14.29%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Penghu Branch	145	125	86.21%	20	13.79%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Total	28584	25092	87.78%	3325	11.63%	167	0.58%	0	0.00%

Note: The category "Analytic Legal Consultation" signifies that an applicant was granted analytic legal consultation because of the complexity of the case. The case was assigned to a legal aid attorney, who would provide a three-hour consultation session to clarify facts of the case and the legal issues involved, and then provide written advice. This service is different from the general on-site verbal consultation offered in the assessment room.

Table 6. Percentages of Applications and Approvals by Case Type Categories

LAF Branch	Application						Total Approvals				
	Case Subtotal	Category					Case Subtotal	Category			
		Criminal	Civil	Family	Administrative	Unrecorded		Criminal	Civil	Family	Administrative
Keelung Branch	1402	823	332	234	12	1	885	581	157	145	2
Taipei Branch	7592	4152	2122	1177	135	6	4956	2892	1192	819	53
Shilin Branch	2729	1421	689	583	36	0	1715	922	378	398	17
Banqiao Branch	5297	3015	1267	963	49	3	3191	1817	721	635	18
Taoyuan Branch	3456	2030	787	543	30	66	1753	1144	333	268	8
Hsinchu Branch	1166	684	251	212	18	1	805	520	144	134	7
Miaoli Branch	781	529	151	95	6	0	661	456	117	85	3
Taichung Branch	3857	2281	919	613	33	11	2496	1537	542	402	15
Nantou Branch	878	472	220	174	12	0	682	378	153	148	3
Changhua Branch	1678	926	398	327	27	0	1117	641	247	226	3
Yunlin Branch	533	322	133	75	3	0	432	262	108	61	1
Chiayi Branch	1252	697	248	281	20	6	847	487	134	217	9
Tainan Branch	2948	1453	730	729	35	1	2038	948	498	570	22
Kaohsiung Branch	4438	2220	1212	944	62	0	2967	1384	858	690	35
Pingtung Branch	2117	1146	533	421	17	0	1510	832	361	310	7
Taitung Branch	975	609	179	171	16	0	885	573	147	154	11
Hualien Branch	877	605	115	153	4	0	778	551	93	134	0
Yilan Branch	990	595	217	161	12	5	637	386	134	111	6
Kinmen Branch	107	42	22	43	0	0	70	27	12	31	0
Matsu Branch	18	12	2	2	0	2	14	12	1	1	0
Penghu Branch	186	76	60	40	10	0	145	58	48	33	6
Total	43277	24110	10587	7941	537	102	28584	16408	6378	5572	226
Percentage	100.00%	55.71%	24.46%	18.35%	1.24%	0.24%	100.00%	57.40%	22.31%	19.49%	0.79%

Table 7. Top 5. Matter Types in Approved Cases by Case Categories

Ranking	Criminal	Civil	Family	Administrative
1	Narcotic Drugs	Tort	Maintenance Dispute	Public Assistance Act
2	Assault	Lending Dispute	Divorce	Labor Insurance Act
3	Offenses against Sexual Autonomy	Salary Dispute	Parental Rights or Child Custody	Statute Governing Road Traffic
4	Homicide	Illegal Profit	Succession	-
5	Larceny	Ownership Dispute	Protection Order	-

Note: As there were not many applications for legal aid in administrative cases, only the top 3 matter types are listed.

Table 8. Percentage of Compulsory Defense Cases Applications and Approvals in General Cases

LAF Branch	Application			Total Approvals		
	General Case Applications (a)	Compulsory Defense Case Approved (b)	Percentage of Compulsory Defense Application (b/a)	General Case Applications (c)	Compulsory Defense Case Approved (d)	Percentage of Compulsory Defense Approved (d/c)
Keelung Branch	1402	413	29.46%	885	368	41.58%
Taipei Branch	7592	1569	20.67%	4956	1358	27.40%
Shilin Branch	2729	368	13.48%	1715	298	17.38%
Banqiao Branch	5297	1148	21.67%	3191	851	26.67%
Taoyuan Branch	3456	902	26.10%	1753	720	41.07%
Hsinchu Branch	1166	396	33.96%	805	355	44.10%
Miaoli Branch	781	319	40.85%	661	283	42.81%
Taichung Branch	3857	1063	27.56%	2496	802	32.13%
Nantou Branch	878	169	19.25%	682	140	20.53%
Changhua Branch	1678	471	28.07%	1117	408	36.53%
Yunlin Branch	533	213	39.96%	432	190	43.98%
Chiayi Branch	1252	345	27.56%	847	288	34.00%
Tainan Branch	2948	497	16.86%	2038	347	17.03%
Kaohsiung Branch	4438	864	19.47%	2967	540	18.20%
Pingtung Branch	2117	525	24.80%	1510	446	29.54%
Taitung Branch	975	278	28.51%	885	264	29.83%
Hualien Branch	877	340	38.77%	778	321	41.26%
Yilan Branch	990	223	22.53%	637	181	28.41%
Kinmen Branch	107	18	16.82%	70	14	20.00%
Matsu Branch	18	4	22.22%	14	4	28.57%
Penghu Branch	186	18	9.68%	145	15	10.34%
Total	43277	10143	23.44%	28584	8193	28.66%

Table 9. Statistics of Assessment Results in Criminal Compulsory Defense Cases

LAF Branch	Mode of Application	Total(a=b+c+d+e)	Review decision			Withdrawal(d)	Others(e)
			Approval(b)	Refusal(c)	Approval Percentage(b/(b+c))		
Keelung Branch	Subtotal	413	368	43	89.54%	2	0
	Court Referral	264	264	0	100.00%	0	0
	Self-Application	149	104	43	70.75%	2	0
Taipei Branch	Subtotal	1569	1358	204	86.94%	4	3
	Court Referral	616	608	8	98.70%	0	0
	Self-Application	953	750	196	79.28%	4	3
Shilin Branch	Subtotal	368	298	67	81.64%	2	1
	Court Referral	67	65	2	97.01%	0	0
	Self-Application	301	233	65	78.19%	2	1
Bangqiao Branch	Subtotal	1148	851	292	74.45%	3	2
	Court Referral	283	278	3	98.93%	0	2
	Self-Application	865	573	289	66.47%	3	0
Taoyuan Branch	Subtotal	902	720	172	80.72%	10	0
	Court Referral	347	346	0	100.00%	1	0
	Self-Application	555	374	172	68.50%	9	0
Hsinchu Branch	Subtotal	396	355	41	89.65%	0	0
	Court Referral	159	158	1	99.37%	0	0
	Self-Application	237	197	40	83.12%	0	0
Miaoli Branch	Subtotal	319	283	36	88.71%	0	0
	Court Referral	160	157	3	98.13%	0	0
	Self-Application	159	126	33	79.25%	0	0
Taichung Branch	Subtotal	1063	802	252	76.09%	9	0
	Court Referral	406	404	2	99.51%	0	0
	Self-Application	657	398	250	61.42%	9	0
Nantou Branch	Subtotal	169	140	29	82.84%	0	0
	Court Referral	7	7	0	100.00%	0	0
	Self-Application	162	133	29	82.10%	0	0
Changhua Branch	Subtotal	471	408	62	86.81%	1	0
	Court Referral	344	344	0	100.00%	0	0
	Self-Application	127	64	62	50.79%	1	0
Yunlin Branch	Subtotal	213	190	23	89.20%	0	0
	Court Referral	104	103	1	99.04%	0	0
	Self-Application	109	87	22	79.82%	0	0
Chiayi Branch	Subtotal	345	288	54	84.21%	3	0
	Court Referral	133	129	4	96.99%	0	0
	Self-Application	212	159	50	76.08%	3	0
Tainan Branch	Subtotal	497	347	149	69.96%	0	1
	Court Referral	1	1	0	100.00%	0	0
	Self-Application	496	346	149	69.90%	0	1
Kaohsiung Branch	Subtotal	864	540	322	62.65%	1	1
	Court Referral	106	76	30	71.70%	0	0
	Self-Application	758	464	292	61.38%	1	1
Pingtung Branch	Subtotal	525	446	78	85.11%	1	0
	Court Referral	160	158	1	99.37%	1	0
	Self-Application	365	288	77	78.90%	0	0
Taitung Branch	Subtotal	278	264	13	95.31%	1	0
	Court Referral	79	79	0	100.00%	0	0
	Self-Application	199	185	13	93.43%	1	0
Hualien Branch	Subtotal	340	321	19	94.41%	0	0
	Court Referral	255	250	5	98.04%	0	0
	Self-Application	85	71	14	83.53%	0	0
Yilan Branch	Subtotal	223	181	39	82.27%	3	0
	Court Referral	12	12	0	100.00%	0	0
	Self-Application	211	169	39	81.25%	3	0
Kinmen Branch	Subtotal	18	14	4	77.78%	0	0
	Court Referral	6	6	0	100.00%	0	0
	Self-Application	12	8	4	66.67%	0	0
Matsu Branch	Subtotal	4	4	0	100.00%	0	0
	Court Referral	3	3	0	100.00%	0	0
	Self-Application	1	1	0	100.00%	0	0
Penghu Branch	Subtotal	18	15	3	83.33%	0	0
	Court Referral	1	1	0	100.00%	0	0
	Self-Application	17	14	3	82.35%	0	0
Total	Subtotal	10143	8193	1902	81.16%	40	8
	Court Referral	3513	3449	60	98.29%	2	2
	Self-Application	6630	4744	1842	72.03%	38	6

Table 10. Case Total and Percentages of Reasons for Refusal

Category	Subtotal	Percentage
Obviously Unjustified	7121	53.26%
Financial Ineligibility	3038	22.72%
Application Not Verified by Deadline	1477	11.05%
Beyond the Scope or Category of Legal Aid	1121	8.38%
Duplicate Cases Already Receiving Legal Aid	389	2.91%
Case Objective Inconsistent with Purposes of Legal Aid	170	1.27%
Possible Gains for Applicant from Winning the Case are Smaller than Litigation Expenses and Attorney's Remuneration	41	0.31%
Applicants are Illegal Residents in Taiwan	8	0.06%
Litigation Outside Taiwan	5	0.04%
Total	13370	100.00%
Notes: 1. The reasons for refusals in this Table include only applications refused when people came to LAF to apply for legal aid. 2. The Assessment Committee can choose more than one reasons for refusal, therefore the total number shown in this Table is greater than the actual total number of cases refused.		

Table 11. Results of Reviewed Cases and Percentages

LAF Branch	Total No. of Cases Not Finalized at Beginning of the Year (a)	New Applications (b)	Case Finalized					Total No. of unfinalized cases at the end of the year (a)+(b)-(c)-(d)-(e)
			Initial Decision Sustained		Initial Decision Revoked		Withdrawal (e)	
			Subtotal (c)	Percentage (c/(a+b))	Subtotal (d)	Percentage (d/(a+b))		
Keelung Branch	5	61	45	68.18%	18	27.27%	3	0
Taipei Branch	31	644	481	71.26%	158	23.41%	15	21
Shilin Branch	22	295	205	64.67%	86	27.13%	10	16
Banqiao Branch	17	550	327	57.67%	205	36.16%	11	24
Taoyuan Branch	13	278	215	73.88%	64	21.99%	3	9
Hsinchu Branch	2	43	32	71.11%	9	20.00%	3	1
Miaoli Branch	1	30	23	74.19%	8	25.81%	0	0
Taichung Branch	0	241	198	82.16%	42	17.43%	0	1
Nantou Branch	1	27	22	78.57%	6	21.43%	0	0
Changhua Branch	1	78	68	86.08%	11	13.92%	0	0
Yunlin Branch	2	16	12	66.67%	6	33.33%	0	0
Chiayi Branch	2	84	55	63.95%	25	29.07%	5	1
Tainan Branch	1	215	161	74.54%	47	21.76%	7	1
Kaohsiung Branch	1	198	170	85.43%	27	13.57%	2	0
Pingtung Branch	0	84	67	79.76%	13	15.48%	0	4
Taitung Branch	0	35	26	74.29%	9	25.71%	0	0
Hualien Branch	1	26	12	44.44%	12	44.44%	1	2
Yilan Branch	4	46	30	60.00%	17	34.00%	1	2
Kinmen Branch	0	8	5	62.50%	1	12.50%	0	2
Matsu Branch	0	1	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Penghu Branch	0	10	8	80.00%	2	20.00%	0	0
Total	104	2970	2163	70.36%	766	24.92%	61	84

Notes: 1. The remedial procedure of review is open to those who are "unwilling to accept refusal of the case", "unwilling to accept the type or content of legal aid service granted", "unwilling to agree on the amount of damages allowed to claim", "unwilling to agree on the amount of litigation expenses", "unwilling to accept termination of the case", "unwilling to withdraw the case", "unwilling to accept the content of a guarantee certificate", "unwilling to accept the decision on whether to replace the appointed attorney", "unwilling to agree on the amount of Repayment", "unwilling to agree on the amount of litigation expenses after case is closed" and "unwilling to agree on the amount of attorney remuneration".

2. The case total in this Table includes general cases and Labor Litigation cases.

Table 12. Results of Reviewed Cases (continued on next page)

LAF Branch	Type	Total	Unwilling to Accept Refusal of Application	Unwilling to Accept Type or Content of Legal Aid Service Granted	Unwilling to Withdraw Case	Unwilling to Accept Termination of Case	Unwilling to Agree on the Amount of Contribution	Unwilling to Agree on the Amount of Repayment	Unwilling to Agree on the Amount of Damages Allowed to Claim	Unwilling to Agree on the Amount of Litigation Expenses after Case is Closed	Unwilling to Accept Decision on Whether to Replace Appointed Attorney	Unwilling to Accept Content of a Guarantee	Unwilling to Agree on the amount of Litigation Expenses	Unwilling to Agree on the Amount of Attorney Remuneration
Keelung Branch	Initial Decision Revoked	18	15	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Initial Decision Sustained	45	40	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Review Withdrawn	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	66	57	4	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Taipei Branch	Initial Decision Revoked	158	124	14	4	8	1	3	0	2	1	0	0	1
	Initial Decision Sustained	481	427	29	5	4	0	4	5	1	0	2	1	3
	Review Withdrawn	15	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Not Yet Assessed	21	18	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
	Total	675	583	44	9	13	1	7	6	3	2	2	1	4
Shilin Branch	Initial Decision Revoked	86	65	14	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Initial Decision Sustained	205	173	26	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1
	Review Withdrawn	10	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Not Yet Assessed	16	13	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	317	260	42	0	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	3
Bangqiao Branch	Initial Decision Revoked	205	168	16	4	9	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	4
	Initial Decision Sustained	327	290	21	1	7	0	2	3	1	0	0	1	1
	Review Withdrawn	11	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Not Yet Assessed	24	22	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	567	488	40	5	18	0	4	3	3	0	0	1	5
Taoyuan Branch	Initial Decision Revoked	64	57	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
	Initial Decision Sustained	215	200	9	0	2	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0
	Review Withdrawn	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Not Yet Assessed	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	291	268	9	1	5	0	0	3	1	3	0	0	1
Hsinchu Branch	Initial Decision Revoked	9	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Initial Decision Sustained	32	31	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Review Withdrawn	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Not Yet Assessed	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	45	42	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Miaoli Branch	Initial Decision Revoked	8	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Initial Decision Sustained	23	20	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	31	25	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Taichung Branch	Initial Decision Revoked	42	33	4	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Initial Decision Sustained	198	169	20	0	3	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	0
	Not Yet Assessed	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	241	202	24	0	6	0	0	4	3	1	0	0	1
Nantou Branch	Initial Decision Revoked	6	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Initial Decision Sustained	22	16	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	28	18	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Changhua Branch	Initial Decision Revoked	11	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Initial Decision Sustained	68	60	6	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	79	69	8	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Yunlin Branch	Initial Decision Revoked	6	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Initial Decision Sustained	12	7	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	18	12	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 12. Results of Reviewed Cases (continued from previous page)

LAF Branch	Type	Total	Unwilling to Accept Refusal of Application	Unwilling to Accept Type or Content of Legal Aid Service Granted	Unwilling to Withdraw Case	Unwilling to Accept Termination of Case	Unwilling to Agree on the Amount of Contribution	Unwilling to Agree on the Amount of Repayment	Unwilling to Agree on the Amount of Damages Allowed to Claim	Unwilling to Agree on the Amount of Litigation Expenses after Case is Closed	Unwilling to Accept Decision on Whether to Replace Appointed Attorney	Unwilling to Accept Content of a Guarantee	Unwilling to Agree on the amount of Litigation Expenses	Unwilling to Agree on the Amount of Attorney Remuneration
Chiayi Branch	Initial Decision Revoked	25	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Initial Decision Sustained	55	44	7	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Review Withdrawn	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Not Yet Assessed	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	86	73	7	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1
Tainan Branch	Initial Decision Revoked	47	35	10	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
	Initial Decision Sustained	161	132	19	1	1	0	1	4	2	0	0	1	0
	Review Withdrawn	7	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Not Yet Assessed	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	216	173	31	1	1	0	1	4	4	0	0	1	0
Kaohsiung Branch	Initial Decision Revoked	27	21	1	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Initial Decision Sustained	170	159	2	0	5	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0
	Review Withdrawn	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	199	181	3	0	9	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	0
Pingtung Branch	Initial Decision Revoked	13	7	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Initial Decision Sustained	67	56	2	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
	Not Yet Assessed	4	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	84	65	4	4	7	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Taitung Branch	Initial Decision Revoked	9	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Initial Decision Sustained	26	21	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	35	28	3	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Hualien Branch	Initial Decision Revoked	12	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Initial Decision Sustained	12	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Review Withdrawn	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Not Yet Assessed	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	27	25	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Yilan Branch	Initial Decision Revoked	17	12	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Initial Decision Sustained	30	24	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Review Withdrawn	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Not Yet Assessed	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	50	38	11	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Kinmen Branch	Initial Decision Revoked	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Initial Decision Sustained	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Not Yet Assessed	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Matsu Branch	Initial Decision Sustained	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penghu Branch	Initial Decision Revoked	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Initial Decision Sustained	8	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	10	7	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	Initial Decision Revoked	766	610	74	12	31	1	12	0	11	4	0	0	11
	Initial Decision Sustained	2163	1891	167	14	31	0	8	27	9	4	4	3	5
	Review Withdrawn	61	49	7	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
	Not Yet Assessed	84	73	2	0	6	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
	Total	3074	2623	250	26	70	1	20	31	20	10	4	3	16

Table 13. Statistics of Guarantee Certificates and Amount Guaranteed

LAF Branch	Guarantees Issued in the Past			Guarantees Retrieved		Guarantees Ready for Retrieval										Guarantees Not Due For Retrieval	
	No. of Cases (a+c+e+g+i)	Amount (b+d+f+h+j)	No. of Cases (a)	Amount (b)	In Process of Retrieval			Subtotal			Failure of Retrieval				No. of Cases (i)	Amount (j)	
					No. of Cases (c)	Amount (d)	No. of Cases (e+g)	Amount (f+h)	Cases with Guarantee Issued after Amendment in March 2006	Amount (f)	No. of Cases (g)	Amount (h)					
Keelung Branch	46	10,316,194	41	9,181,952	3	360,000	1	679,242	1	679,242	0	0	1	95,000			
Taipei Branch	730	563,315,768	465	362,127,951	114	89,654,216	84	63,117,883	30	29,627,083	54	33,490,800	67	48,415,718			
Shilin Branch	36	51,628,873	15	20,594,539	8	11,350,000	0	0	0	0	-	-	13	19,684,334			
Bangiao Branch	151	103,299,602	108	76,921,926	12	8,912,667	3	289,000	3	289,000	-	-	28	17,176,009			
Taoyuan Branch	107	93,373,868	70	73,620,135	24	9,327,733	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	10,426,000			
Hsinchu Branch	88	43,251,200	53	16,576,200	13	13,564,000	13	4,820,000	10	4,360,000	3	460,000	9	8,291,000			
Miaoli Branch	44	28,393,584	37	20,049,157	0	0	1	500,000	1	500,000	0	0	6	7,844,427			
Taichung Branch	163	61,454,959	136	45,188,889	8	12,375,000	3	614,500	3	614,500	0	0	16	3,276,570			
Nantou Branch	37	11,829,291	30	7,227,491	3	1,200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3,401,800			
Changhua Branch	70	25,992,567	56	19,540,900	1	500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	5,951,667			
Yunlin Branch	35	12,315,876	31	9,295,876	3	2,370,000	1	650,000	1	650,000	0	0	0	0			
Chiayi Branch	64	16,616,062	55	13,826,062	2	230,000	1	160,000	1	160,000	0	0	6	2,400,000			
Tainan Branch	95	28,944,213	72	20,897,999	8	1,672,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	6,374,214			
Kaohsiung Branch	102	28,361,355	74	17,269,689	4	1,550,000	3	515,000	2	330,000	1	185,000	21	9,026,666			
Pingtung Branch	219	38,946,727	167	30,497,327	16	1,688,000	8	1,280,000	8	1,280,000	0	0	28	5,481,400			
Taitung Branch	13	13,102,206	9	7,504,206	1	2,394,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3,204,000			
Hualien Branch	52	18,389,400	48	15,889,400	1	1,800,000	2	500,000	2	500,000	0	0	1	200,000			
Yilan Branch	19	15,187,607	18	15,062,607	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	125,000			
Kimmen Branch	15	5,397,000	12	4,587,000	1	270,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	540,000			
Matsu Branch	1	2,415,000	1	2,415,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Penghu Branch	19	2,827,000	15	2,567,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	260,000			
Total	2106	1,175,358,352	1513	790,841,306	222	159,217,616	120	73,125,625	62	38,989,825	58	34,135,800	251	152,173,805			

Notes: 1. The Guidelines for Guarantee Certificates Issued by Branch Offices was amended in 2006. Before that, LAF had not required recipients to sign an agreement or authority, as a result it had been difficult for LAF to retrieve the certificates.

2. Reasons for inability to retrieve the certificates: Application documents for retrieval were not complete; no retrieval made momentarily for the interests of recipients; recipients are dead; the courts have revoked retrieval application because no execution fees were paid.

Table 14. Total Number and Percentages of Closed Criminal, Civil, Family and Administrative Cases

LAF Branch	Total (e=a+b+c+d)	Criminal		Civil		Family		Administrative	
		Subtotal (a)	Percentage (a/e)	Subtotal (b)	Percentage (b/e)	Subtotal (c)	Percentage (c/e)	Subtotal (d)	Percentage (d/e)
Keelung Branch	519	299	57.61%	135	26.01%	83	15.99%	2	0.39%
Taipei Branch	4330	2399	55.40%	1274	29.42%	600	13.86%	57	1.32%
Shilin Branch	1505	768	51.03%	384	25.51%	337	22.39%	16	1.06%
Banqiao Branch	3154	1706	54.09%	868	27.52%	561	17.79%	19	0.60%
Taoyuan Branch	1408	838	59.52%	378	26.85%	190	13.49%	2	0.14%
Hsinchu Branch	654	371	56.73%	164	25.08%	114	17.43%	5	0.76%
Miaoli Branch	578	352	60.90%	140	24.22%	85	14.71%	1	0.17%
Taichung Branch	2008	1095	54.53%	595	29.63%	302	15.04%	16	0.80%
Nantou Branch	448	211	47.10%	125	27.90%	111	24.78%	1	0.22%
Changhua Branch	1000	540	54.00%	277	27.70%	180	18.00%	3	0.30%
Yunlin Branch	368	227	61.68%	84	22.83%	54	14.67%	3	0.82%
Chiayi Branch	693	311	44.88%	184	26.55%	188	27.13%	10	1.44%
Tainan Branch	1921	850	44.25%	614	31.96%	441	22.96%	16	0.83%
Kaohsiung Branch	2537	1204	47.46%	765	30.15%	545	21.48%	23	0.91%
Pingtung Branch	1676	826	49.28%	558	33.29%	287	17.12%	5	0.30%
Taitung Branch	549	291	53.01%	116	21.13%	133	24.23%	9	1.64%
Hualien Branch	566	392	69.26%	91	16.08%	83	14.66%	0	0.00%
Yilan Branch	511	326	63.80%	105	20.55%	75	14.68%	5	0.98%
Kinmen Branch	78	38	48.72%	17	21.79%	23	29.49%	0	0.00%
Matsu Branch	14	2	14.29%	4	28.57%	8	57.14%	0	0.00%
Penghu Branch	105	47	44.76%	29	27.62%	27	25.71%	2	1.90%
Total	24622	13093	53.18%	6907	28.05%	4427	17.98%	195	0.79%

Notes:

1. A LAF general case is closed when the legal aid attorney finishes the service and applies to LAF for closure remuneration. (Note: in the case of document drafting, an attorney finishes the case by completing the document; in the case of mediation or settlement negotiation, by obtaining an outcome, whether or not it was mutually accepted by the parties; in a court case, when all procedures on the court level, legal aid was granted to have been concluded, rather than when the final judgment, verdict or decision in the case is issued.) Therefore, closed cases include a court case in which the final judgment has not yet been issued, but all procedures have been completed in the court level legal aid was granted.
2. The closed cases shown in this table exclude are those that were closed after Variation Assessment (e.g. cases withdrawn, cancelled or terminated).

Table 15. Service Categories and Percentages of Closed Cases

LAF Branch	Total (e=a+b+c+d)	Representation in Court Proceedings		Legal Document Drafting		Mediation or Settlement Negotiation		Analytical Legal Consultation	
		Subtotal (a)	Percentage (a/e)	Subtotal (b)	Percentage (b/e)	Subtotal (c)	Percentage (c/e)	Subtotal (d)	Percentage (d/e)
Keelung Branch	519	441	84.97%	75	14.45%	3	0.58%	0	0.00%
Taipei Branch	4330	3769	87.04%	533	12.31%	27	0.62%	1	0.02%
Shilin Branch	1505	1278	84.92%	216	14.35%	11	0.73%	0	0.00%
Bangqiao Branch	3154	2791	88.49%	347	11.00%	15	0.48%	1	0.03%
Taoyuan Branch	1408	1251	88.85%	152	10.80%	5	0.36%	0	0.00%
Hsinchu Branch	654	585	89.45%	65	9.94%	4	0.61%	0	0.00%
Miaoli Branch	578	459	79.41%	109	18.86%	10	1.73%	0	0.00%
Taichung Branch	2008	1730	86.16%	273	13.60%	5	0.25%	0	0.00%
Nantou Branch	448	335	74.78%	81	18.08%	32	7.14%	0	0.00%
Changhua Branch	1000	833	83.30%	163	16.30%	4	0.40%	0	0.00%
Yunlin Branch	368	330	89.67%	38	10.33%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Chiayi Branch	693	567	81.82%	125	18.04%	1	0.14%	0	0.00%
Tainan Branch	1921	1503	78.24%	406	21.13%	12	0.62%	0	0.00%
Kaohsiung Branch	2537	2167	85.42%	368	14.51%	2	0.08%	0	0.00%
Pingtung Branch	1676	1487	88.72%	184	10.98%	5	0.30%	0	0.00%
Taitung Branch	549	521	94.90%	27	4.92%	1	0.18%	0	0.00%
Hualien Branch	566	533	94.17%	32	5.65%	1	0.18%	0	0.00%
Yilan Branch	511	446	87.28%	65	12.72%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Kinmen Branch	78	71	91.03%	7	8.97%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Matsu Branch	14	10	71.43%	4	28.57%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Penghu Branch	105	89	84.76%	16	15.24%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Total	24622	21196	86.09%	3286	13.35%	138	0.56%	2	0.01%

Table 16. Analysis of Closed Criminal Cases

LAF Branch	Total	Favorable to Recipients				Not Favorable to Recipients				Unable to Decide
		Subtotal	Complainant	Accused	Others	Subtotal	Complainant	Accused	Others	
Keelung Branch	274	182	15	166	1	70	3	67	0	22
Taipei Branch	2222	864	169	691	4	973	93	867	13	385
Shilin Branch	673	379	86	292	1	232	57	174	1	62
Banqiao Branch	1595	748	138	609	1	598	69	527	2	249
Taoyuan Branch	809	461	54	404	3	325	30	294	1	23
Hsinchu Branch	355	203	26	177	0	131	8	123	0	21
Miaoli Branch	313	252	14	238	0	54	5	49	0	7
Taichung Branch	991	451	73	378	0	475	35	439	1	65
Nantou Branch	183	81	11	70	0	77	7	70	0	25
Changhua Branch	492	412	31	381	0	79	9	70	0	1
Yunlin Branch	211	135	6	127	2	59	16	41	2	17
Chiayi Branch	278	211	18	191	2	54	10	44	0	13
Tainan Branch	722	315	23	290	2	319	30	286	3	88
Kaohsiung Branch	1073	472	80	391	1	519	63	454	2	82
Pingtung Branch	761	333	115	218	0	413	40	372	1	15
Taitung Branch	281	126	4	121	1	149	6	143	0	6
Hualien Branch	384	291	8	282	1	83	5	78	0	10
Yilan Branch	304	207	20	187	0	68	2	66	0	29
Kinmen Branch	37	12	2	10	0	12	1	11	0	13
Matsu Branch	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Penghu Branch	41	24	9	15	0	12	1	11	0	5
Total	12000	6159	902	5238	19	4703	491	4186	26	1138
Percentage	100.00%	51.33%				39.19%				9.48%

Table 17. Analysis of Closed Civil Litigation Cases

LAF Branch	Total	Mediation or Settlement Negotiation	Withdrawal	Withdrawal of Initial Court Ruling and Remand to Previous Trial Court	Court Ruling	Judgment			Others
						Recovery	Partial Victory and Partial Defeat	Defeat	
Keelung Branch	96	11	3	0	3	45	21	10	3
Taipei Branch	972	194	47	2	24	185	191	136	193
Shilin Branch	295	82	16	0	4	70	43	48	32
Banqiao Branch	694	167	62	1	17	80	225	102	40
Taoyuan Branch	291	79	16	1	6	50	76	53	10
Hsinchu Branch	139	55	14	0	5	28	22	12	3
Miaoli Branch	83	31	3	0	1	17	7	12	12
Taichung Branch	469	106	35	3	13	110	95	94	13
Nantou Branch	89	35	13	0	2	5	22	10	2
Changhua Branch	204	56	8	2	1	16	62	46	13
Yunlin Branch	69	26	4	0	0	20	4	9	6
Chiayi Branch	135	29	16	1	4	8	43	26	8
Tainan Branch	428	144	21	2	11	67	102	49	32
Kaohsiung Branch	609	178	27	0	29	83	168	111	13
Pingtung Branch	469	108	27	2	11	157	79	37	48
Taitung Branch	106	24	11	0	3	7	11	22	28
Hualien Branch	73	17	8	1	4	10	13	18	2
Yilan Branch	79	31	6	0	0	13	18	9	2
Kinmen Branch	13	5	0	0	0	2	1	1	4
Matsu Branch	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penghu Branch	20	10	3	0	0	2	2	1	2
Total	5335	1390	340	15	138	975	1205	806	466
Percentage	100.00%	26.05%	6.37%	0.28%	2.59%	18.28%	22.59%	15.11%	8.73%

Notes:

1. "Mediation or settlement" in this table refers to a case in which legal aid in court representation was initially granted, but later resolved by the legal aid attorney's petition for mediation, in-court or out-of-court settlement or by other means of conciliation.
2. "Withdrawal" in this table means either party (or both parties) to the litigation withdraws from an action for reasons other than mediation or settlement.

Table 18. Analysis of Closed Family Litigation Cases

LAF Branch	Total	Mediation or Settlement Negotiation	Withdrawal	Withdrawal of Initial Court Ruling and Remand to Previous Trial Court	Court Ruling	Judgment			Others
						Recovery	Partial Victory and Partial Defeat	Defeat	
Keelung Branch	71	18	2	0	21	20	3	3	4
Taipei Branch	524	131	45	1	143	68	14	27	95
Shilin Branch	301	82	24	0	57	81	15	29	13
Banqiao Branch	497	170	42	0	140	97	15	16	17
Taoyuan Branch	150	34	15	0	35	45	8	5	8
Hsinchu Branch	91	29	1	0	24	25	3	6	3
Miaoli Branch	63	22	7	0	16	11	0	4	3
Taichung Branch	258	101	32	0	65	37	7	10	6
Nantou Branch	63	24	7	0	12	15	0	3	2
Changhua Branch	137	51	14	0	1	47	11	3	10
Yunlin Branch	50	10	6	0	17	11	0	3	3
Chiayi Branch	152	36	12	0	51	27	12	7	7
Tainan Branch	351	76	22	1	134	81	12	14	11
Kaohsiung Branch	477	196	51	3	110	74	11	18	14
Pingtung Branch	257	108	18	0	67	50	2	5	7
Taitung Branch	131	51	11	0	23	33	0	9	4
Hualien Branch	76	33	10	0	11	8	3	5	6
Yilan Branch	62	21	3	0	8	23	3	3	1
Kinmen Branch	21	11	2	0	2	4	0	1	1
Matsu Branch	7	4	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Penghu Branch	27	13	1	0	8	3	1	1	0
Total	3766	1221	326	5	945	762	120	172	215

Table 19. Analysis of Closed Administrative Litigation Cases

LAF Branch	Total	Appeal Procedure			Trial Procedure				Others
		Initial penalty withdrawn	Unaccepted	Revoked	Recovery	Partial Victory and Partial Defeat	Defeat	Withdrawal	
Keelung Branch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taipei Branch	51	0	3	4	1	3	25	1	14
Shilin Branch	9	1	1	4	0	0	2	1	0
Banqiao Branch	5	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1
Taoyuan Branch	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hsinchu Branch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miaoli Branch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taichung Branch	12	0	0	1	1	0	6	0	4
Nantou Branch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Changhua Branch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yunlin Branch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chiayi Branch	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Tainan Branch	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Kaohsiung Branch	8	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	4
Pingtung Branch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taitung Branch	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Hualien Branch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yilan Branch	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Kinmen Branch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Matsu Branch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penghu Branch	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	95	4	4	10	2	5	42	3	25
Percentage	100.00%	4.21%	4.21%	10.53%	2.11%	5.26%	44.21%	3.16%	26.32%

Analyses of 1st Interrogation Program

Table 20. Analysis of Case Sources

LAF Branch	Total Applications	Case Sources					
		Civilian	Police	Prosecutor	Court	Investigation Bureau	Others
Keelung Branch	77	2	44	11	20	0	0
Taipei Branch	398	21	334	29	9	2	3
Shilin Branch	187	9	170	6	2	0	0
Banqiao Branch	303	11	256	35	1	0	0
Taoyuan Branch	141	1	126	12	2	0	0
Hsinchu Branch	17	2	12	3	0	0	0
Miaoli Branch	82	0	62	18	2	0	0
Taichung Branch	187	3	154	25	5	0	0
Nantou Branch	19	0	10	4	5	0	0
Changhua Branch	55	2	51	1	1	0	0
Yunlin Branch	12	1	11	0	0	0	0
Chiayi Branch	90	0	72	4	14	0	0
Tainan Branch	225	14	185	23	3	0	0
Kaohsiung Branch	322	4	279	33	3	2	1
Pingtung Branch	39	2	31	5	1	0	0
Taitung Branch	36	7	18	9	1	1	0
Hualien Branch	51	1	47	3	0	0	0
Yilan Branch	93	7	56	18	12	0	0
Kinmen Branch	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Matsu Branch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penghu Branch	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
Total	2339	87	1923	239	81	5	4
Percentage	100.00%	3.72%	82.21%	10.22%	3.46%	0.21%	0.17%

Notes: 1. The "Civilian" included suspects themselves and their families and friends.
2. The "Others" included military sources, social workers, elected representatives, attorneys, and the National Immigration Agency.

Table 21. Application Results Analysis

LAF Branch	Total Applications (d+e)	Eligible and Approved				Ineligible and Refused (e)
		Subtotal (d=a+b+c)	Applicants Withdrawn by Applicant before Appointment (a)	Attorney Needed to be Appointed		
				Case with Attorney Appointed (b)	Case with No Attorney Appointed (c)	
Keelung Branch	77	71	7	58	6	6
Taipei Branch	398	361	42	317	2	37
Shilin Branch	187	156	35	120	1	31
Banqiao Branch	303	257	59	198	0	46
Taoyuan Branch	141	95	43	51	1	46
Hsinchu Branch	17	12	2	8	2	5
Miaoli Branch	82	77	26	44	7	5
Taichung Branch	187	151	45	104	2	36
Nantou Branch	19	18	3	15	0	1
Changhua Branch	55	42	18	22	2	13
Yunlin Branch	12	9	1	8	0	3
Chiayi Branch	90	78	42	35	1	12
Tainan Branch	225	112	50	62	0	113
Kaohsiung Branch	322	250	119	127	4	72
Pingtung Branch	39	20	8	10	2	19
Taitung Branch	36	26	3	22	1	10
Hualien Branch	51	28	15	11	2	23
Yilan Branch	93	85	3	73	9	8
Kinmen Branch	2	1	1	0	0	1
Matsu Branch	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penghu Branch	3	3	0	1	2	0
Total	2339	1852	522	1286	44	487
Percentage	100.00%	79.18%	22.32%	54.98%	1.88%	20.82%

CDCP Case Analyses

Table 22. Statistics of Assessment Results

LAF Branch	Total Applications (c+g+h+i)	Approval			Refusal			Approval Percentage [c/(c+g)]	Withdrawal (h)	Others (i)
		Legal Aid Approved (a)	Legal Consultation (b)	Subtotal (c=a+b)	No Consultation (d)	No Consultation (f)	Subtotal (g=d+f)			
Keelung Branch	75	44	19	63	10	2	12	84.00%	0	0
Taipei Branch	1251	485	562	1047	122	45	167	86.24%	14	23
Shilin Branch	537	195	202	397	73	53	126	75.91%	4	10
Banqiao Branch	599	186	258	444	112	25	137	76.42%	2	16
Taoyuan Branch	461	63	271	334	46	65	111	75.06%	6	10
Hsinchu Branch	141	19	59	78	7	47	54	59.09%	1	8
Miaoli Branch	32	16	12	28	2	2	4	87.50%	0	0
Taichung Branch	490	78	277	355	54	77	131	73.05%	1	3
Nantou Branch	82	39	31	70	8	0	8	89.74%	0	4
Changhua Branch	127	52	46	98	18	9	27	78.40%	1	1
Yunlin Branch	29	2	20	22	3	3	6	78.57%	1	0
Chiayi Branch	126	11	85	96	6	23	29	76.80%	1	0
Tainan Branch	482	218	202	420	20	7	27	93.96%	24	11
Kaohsiung Branch	828	238	398	636	77	94	171	78.81%	2	19
Pingtung Branch	160	56	84	140	11	9	20	87.50%	0	0
Taitung Branch	237	39	160	199	3	32	35	85.04%	0	3
Hualien Branch	19	8	0	8	10	0	10	44.44%	1	0
Yilan Branch	59	11	36	47	1	10	11	81.03%	1	0
Kinmen Branch	10	3	5	8	1	1	2	80.00%	0	0
Matsu Branch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
Penghu Branch	9	5	0	5	3	0	3	62.50%	0	1
Total	5754	1768	2727	4495	587	504	1091	80.47%	59	109

Table 23. Approved Case Categories and Percentages

LAF Branch	Total Approvals (a+b+c+d+e+f)	Approval Category					
		Negotiation and Restructuring (a)	Negotiation and Clearance (b)	Restructuring (c)	Clearance (d)	Legal Document Drafting (e)	Legal Consultation (f)
Keelung Branch	63	26	4	11	3	0	19
Taipei Branch	1,047	243	53	129	47	13	562
Shilin Branch	397	103	23	52	12	5	202
Bangqiao Branch	444	120	7	48	11	0	258
Taoyuan Branch	334	22	5	22	12	2	271
Hsinchu Branch	78	14	0	3	2	0	59
Miaoli Branch	28	10	2	0	4	0	12
Taichung Branch	355	39	5	23	9	2	277
Nantou Branch	70	27	3	5	4	0	31
Changhua Branch	98	32	4	13	3	0	46
Yunlin Branch	22	2	0	0	0	0	20
Chiayi Branch	96	6	0	5	0	0	85
Tainan Branch	420	148	10	45	12	3	202
Kaohsiung Branch	636	160	41	17	18	2	398
Pingtung Branch	140	50	2	2	0	2	84
Taitung Branch	199	21	5	11	2	0	160
Hualien Branch	8	8	0	0	0	0	0
Yilan Branch	47	7	1	3	0	0	36
Kinmen Branch	8	2	0	1	0	0	5
Matsu Branch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penghu Branch	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4495	1045	165	390	139	29	2727
Percentage	100.00%	23.25%	3.67%	8.68%	3.09%	0.65%	60.67%

Table 24. Case Total and Percentages of Review Results

LAF Branch	Total No. of Cases Not Finalized at Beginning of the Year (a)	New Applications (b)	Case Finalized					Total No. of unfinalized cases at the end of the year (a)+(b)-(c)-(d)-(e)
			Initial Decision Sustained		Initial Decision Revoked		Withdrawal (e)	
			Subtotal (c)	Percentage (c/(a+b))	Subtotal (d)	Percentage (d/(a+b))		
Keelung Branch	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0
Taipei Branch	2	31	19	57.58%	10	30.30%	2	2
Shilin Branch	0	17	10	58.82%	5	29.41%	0	2
Bangqiao Branch	4	25	11	37.93%	16	55.17%	2	0
Taoyuan Branch	0	12	3	25.00%	9	75.00%	0	0
Hsinchu Branch	0	1	1	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Miaoli Branch	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0
Taichung Branch	0	14	4	28.57%	9	64.29%	0	1
Nantou Branch	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0
Changhua Branch	0	1	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Yunlin Branch	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Chiayi Branch	0	2	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Tainan Branch	0	1	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Kaohsiung Branch	3	3	6	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Pingtung Branch	0	4	3	75.00%	1	25.00%	0	0
Taitung Branch	0	1	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Hualien Branch	0	4	1	25.00%	3	75.00%	0	0
Yilan Branch	0	1	0	0.00%	1	0.00%	0	0
Kinmen Branch	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Matsu Branch	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Penghu Branch	0	2	1	0.00%	1	0.00%	0	0
Total	9	119	64	50.00%	55	42.97%	4	5

Analyses of Expanded Legal Consultation Program

Table 25. Case Statistics

LAF Branch	Total (c=a+b)	Legal Consultation		No Consultation	
		Subtotal (a)	Percentage (a/c)	Subtotal (b)	Percentage (b/c)
Keelung Branch	1290	862	66.82%	428	33.18%
Taipei Branch	12006	8726	72.68%	3280	27.32%
Shilin Branch	10305	7620	73.94%	2685	26.06%
Banqiao Branch	16035	13684	85.34%	2351	14.66%
Taoyuan Branch	4912	3997	81.37%	915	18.63%
Hsinchu Branch	1285	559	43.50%	726	56.50%
Miaoli Branch	1000	749	74.90%	251	25.10%
Taichung Branch	6130	4117	67.16%	2013	32.84%
Nantou Branch	1851	1556	84.06%	295	15.94%
Changhua Branch	1495	1306	87.36%	189	12.64%
Yunlin Branch	1029	651	63.27%	378	36.73%
Chiayi Branch	1675	1102	65.79%	573	34.21%
Tainan Branch	7383	5510	74.63%	1873	25.37%
Kaohsiung Branch	7489	4257	56.84%	3232	43.16%
Pingtung Branch	2355	2028	86.11%	327	13.89%
Taitung Branch	1354	889	65.66%	465	34.34%
Hualien Branch	1104	725	65.67%	379	34.33%
Yilan Branch	1228	814	66.29%	414	33.71%
Kinmen Branch	407	303	74.45%	104	25.55%
Matsu Branch	74	48	64.86%	26	35.14%
Penghu Branch	263	249	94.68%	14	5.32%
Total	80670	59752	74.07%	20918	25.93%

Table 26. Analysis of Case Categories With or Without Legal Consultation

LAF Branch	Legal Consultation						No Consultation					
	Subtotal	Criminal	Civil	Family	Administrative	Unrecorded	Subtotal	Criminal	Civil	Family	Administrative	Unrecorded
Keelung Branch	862	199	411	213	22	17	428	93	221	90	7	17
Taipei Branch	8726	1796	5120	1561	220	29	3280	680	1898	607	87	8
Shilin Branch	7620	1854	4128	1355	130	153	2685	401	1842	382	37	23
Banqiao Branch	13684	3696	6694	2941	248	105	2351	674	1149	464	43	21
Taoyuan Branch	3997	1149	1829	816	73	130	915	104	717	77	16	1
Hsinchu Branch	559	223	179	130	17	10	726	181	333	192	18	2
Miaoli Branch	749	215	333	189	11	1	251	68	116	63	4	0
Taichung Branch	4117	1138	1934	878	150	17	2013	433	1020	492	66	2
Nantou Branch	1556	424	707	357	60	8	295	57	139	85	12	2
Changhua Branch	1306	345	536	382	40	3	189	44	89	50	6	0
Yunlin Branch	651	162	297	170	14	8	378	91	162	110	13	2
Chiayi Branch	1102	290	410	351	28	23	573	144	252	156	15	6
Tainan Branch	5510	1438	2690	1242	121	19	1873	426	993	395	56	3
Kaohsiung Branch	4257	1429	1904	824	81	19	3232	796	1670	688	63	15
Pingtung Branch	2028	490	579	912	38	9	327	80	107	132	8	0
Taitung Branch	889	263	346	244	35	1	465	93	211	140	21	0
Hualien Branch	725	127	333	234	31	0	379	67	178	110	22	2
Yilan Branch	814	244	331	212	27	0	414	117	187	102	8	0
Kinmen Branch	303	61	149	81	12	0	104	15	66	15	8	0
Matsu Branch	48	16	19	12	1	0	26	5	16	3	1	1
Penghu Branch	249	69	112	64	4	0	14	4	7	3	0	0
Total	59752	15628	29041	13168	1363	552	20918	4573	11373	4356	511	105

Analyses of Indigene's Interrogation Program

Table 27. Source Analysis of Cases

LAF Branch	Total Applications	Case Sources					
		Civilian	Police	Prosecutor	Court	Investigation Bureau	Others
Keelung Branch	64	0	53	10	0	1	0
Taipei Branch	271	13	218	35	4	1	0
Shilin Branch	110	2	104	4	0	0	0
Banqiao Branch	320	1	298	19	0	2	0
Taoyuan Branch	814	3	784	15	11	0	1
Hsinchu Branch	95	0	88	7	0	0	0
Miaoli Branch	124	9	89	24	2	0	0
Taichung Branch	310	2	238	56	14	0	0
Nantou Branch	23	1	16	4	1	1	0
Changhua Branch	29	0	28	0	1	0	0
Yunlin Branch	6	0	6	0	0	0	0
Chiayi Branch	46	1	45	0	0	0	0
Tainan Branch	179	5	165	9	0	0	0
Kaohsiung Branch	353	0	287	37	3	25	1
Pingtung Branch	198	0	183	12	0	2	1
Taitung Branch	294	28	174	77	3	9	3
Hualien Branch	728	14	665	32	4	3	10
Yilan Branch	51	1	29	11	2	3	5
Kinmen Branch	7	1	5	0	0	0	1
Matsu Branch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penghu Branch	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
Total	4025	81	3478	352	45	47	22
Percentage	100.00%	2.01%	86.41%	8.75%	1.12%	1.17%	0.55%

Notes: 1. The "Civilian" included suspects themselves and their families and friends.
 2. The "Others" included military sources, social workers, elected representatives, attorneys, and the National Immigration Agency.

Table 28. Application Results Analysis

LAF Branch	Total Applications (d+e)	Eligible and Approved				Ineligible and Refused (e)
		Subtotal (d=a+b+c)	Applicants Withdrawn by Applicant before Appointment (a)	Attorney Needed to be Appointed		
				Case with Attorney Appointed (b)	Case with No Attorney Appointed (c)	
Keelung Branch	64	64	31	33	0	0
Taipei Branch	271	271	138	132	1	0
Shilin Branch	110	109	59	50	0	1
Banqiao Branch	320	320	167	153	0	0
Taoyuan Branch	814	814	680	126	8	0
Hsinchu Branch	95	95	60	25	10	0
Miaoli Branch	124	124	82	36	6	0
Taichung Branch	310	310	151	153	6	0
Nantou Branch	23	23	3	19	1	0
Changhua Branch	29	29	13	15	1	0
Yunlin Branch	6	6	6	0	0	0
Chiayi Branch	46	46	44	2	0	0
Tainan Branch	179	177	120	54	3	2
Kaohsiung Branch	353	353	238	115	0	0
Pingtung Branch	198	197	161	36	0	1
Taitung Branch	294	294	112	176	6	0
Hualien Branch	728	728	616	99	13	0
Yilan Branch	51	51	13	29	9	0
Kinmen Branch	7	7	3	2	2	0
Matsu Branch	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penghu Branch	3	3	3	0	0	0
Total	4025	4021	2700	1255	66	4
Percentage	100.00%	99.90%	67.08%	31.18%	1.64%	0.10%

[Commissioned Cases]

Analysis of MOL Cases

Table 29. Case Statistics

LAF Branch	Total Applications (c=a+b)	Assessment Results		
		Approval (a)	Refusal (b)	Approval Percentage (a/c)
Keelung Branch	39	30	9	76.92%
Taipei Branch	439	274	165	62.41%
Shilin Branch	85	57	28	67.06%
Banqiao Branch	287	213	74	74.22%
Taoyuan Branch	208	158	50	75.96%
Hsinchu Branch	68	51	17	75.00%
Miaoli Branch	23	20	3	86.96%
Taichung Branch	192	162	30	84.38%
Nantou Branch	36	20	16	55.56%
Changhua Branch	116	94	22	81.03%
Yunlin Branch	26	23	3	88.46%
Chiayi Branch	81	64	17	79.01%
Tainan Branch	206	172	34	83.50%
Kaohsiung Branch	163	135	28	82.82%
Pingtung Branch	82	67	15	81.71%
Taitung Branch	8	6	2	75.00%
Hualien Branch	21	17	4	80.95%
Yilan Branch	27	21	6	77.78%
Kinmen Branch	2	1	1	50.00%
Matsu Branch	0	0	0	-
Penghu Branch	1	0	1	0.00%
Total	2,110	1,585	525	75.12%

Analysis of CIP Cases

Table 30. Case Statistics

LAF Branch	Total Applications (c=a+b)	Assessment Results		
		Total Approvals (a)	Refusals (b)	Approval Percentage (a/c)
Keelung Branch	6	4	2	66.67%
Taipei Branch	47	11	36	23.40%
Shilin Branch	12	1	11	8.33%
Banqiao Branch	77	29	48	37.66%
Taoyuan Branch	78	30	48	38.46%
Hsinchu Branch	31	12	19	38.71%
Miaoli Branch	7	5	2	71.43%
Taichung Branch	39	22	17	56.41%
Nantou Branch	15	7	8	46.67%
Changhua Branch	11	5	6	45.45%
Yunlin Branch	3	2	1	66.67%
Chiayi Branch	1	1	0	100.00%
Tainan Branch	13	4	9	30.77%
Kaohsiung Branch	34	20	14	58.82%
Pingtung Branch	61	24	37	39.34%
Taitung Branch	77	54	23	70.13%
Hualien Branch	76	38	38	50.00%
Yilan Branch	18	11	7	61.11%
Kinmen Branch	0	0	0	-
Matsu Branch	0	0	0	-
Penghu Branch	0	0	0	-
Total	606	280	326	0

Analyses of Applicants and Recipients

Table 31. Analysis of Applicants' and Recipients' Places of Residence

Residence	LAF Cases												Commissioned Cases							
	General Cases				CDCP Cases				Expanded Consultation				MOL Cases				CIP Case			
	Application		Total Approvals		Application		Total Approvals		Application		Total Approvals		Application		Total Approvals		Application		Total Approvals	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Keelung City	471	785	269	508	44	84	39	65	722	620	464	438	21	25	18	18	1	0	1	0
Taipei City	2737	3066	1758	1904	505	448	412	364	7463	6685	5411	4912	121	172	72	99	10	14	2	6
New Taipei City	3832	5386	2413	3395	681	650	545	491	10085	13480	8055	11118	181	299	142	219	54	55	25	10
Taoyuan County	1379	2241	778	1349	262	212	191	151	2615	2574	2102	2066	104	112	69	79	44	41	19	16
Hsinchu City	239	388	154	271	36	35	25	13	407	334	192	144	5	12	5	9	1	7	0	2
Hsinchu County	247	412	160	314	34	35	24	20	293	282	144	125	15	21	10	14	9	13	3	6
Miaoli County	273	561	221	446	22	24	18	18	567	536	414	396	12	20	12	16	2	5	2	4
Taichung City	1412	2076	879	1388	273	185	202	131	3117	2737	2110	1835	65	102	55	83	12	23	8	11
Nantou County	404	607	318	458	51	34	42	31	935	871	777	727	16	38	9	28	8	9	3	5
Changhua County	679	1105	426	766	68	66	52	53	944	751	816	628	40	81	31	67	1	7	0	2
Yunlin County	146	399	115	300	17	15	12	9	582	520	379	347	13	25	11	21	0	1	0	0
Chiayi City	211	281	148	195	43	37	37	28	505	366	330	230	6	17	3	13	0	0	0	0
Chiayi County	265	532	187	353	36	29	25	19	447	403	313	273	13	36	13	28	6	0	5	0
Tainan City	1326	1565	968	1027	267	198	239	163	3748	3356	2775	2498	93	117	84	94	7	9	5	1
Kaohsiung City	2095	2485	1474	1602	434	401	349	300	4260	3241	2479	1891	66	110	53	91	20	14	13	5
Pingtung County	838	1285	587	907	92	67	78	58	1234	1132	1024	976	27	57	24	44	34	26	19	5
Taitung County	313	680	280	616	145	88	126	68	761	580	493	394	5	5	2	5	34	46	23	31
Hualien County	269	619	222	541	12	8	5	4	669	476	458	305	7	12	6	9	33	41	19	18
Yilan County	352	632	231	411	37	28	30	22	705	560	470	374	10	24	8	19	12	7	8	3
Kinmen County	60	53	40	33	3	7	2	6	226	186	173	135	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Lianjiang County	7	14	6	11	0	0	0	0	36	37	22	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penghu County	91	91	71	72	5	6	2	3	135	125	132	112	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unrecorded	142	226	6	6	18	12	13	10	184	178	132	138	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	17788	25489	11711	16873	3085	2669	2468	2027	40640	40030	29665	30087	822	1288	629	956	288	318	155	125

Note: Applicants of the 1st Interrogation Program and the Indigenous Interrogation Program were not included in this table because they were not requested to file their residence information due to the urgent nature of their cases.

Table 32. Gender Analysis of Applicants and Recipients

Gender		LAF Cases												Commissioned Cases			
		Total		General Cases		1st Interrogation		CDCP Cases		Expanded Consultation		Indigene's Interrogation		MOL Cases		CIP Case	
		Application	Total Approvals	Application	Total Approvals	Application	Total Approvals	Application	Total Approvals	Application	Total Approvals	Application	Total Approvals	Application	Total Approvals	Application	Total Approvals
Female	No. of Cases	62014	44345	17788	11711	252	252	3085	2468	40640	29665	249	249	822	629	288	155
	Percentage	45.58%	44.93%	41.10%	40.97%	10.77%	13.61%	53.61%	54.91%	50.38%	49.65%	6.19%	6.19%	38.96%	39.68%	47.52%	55.36%
Male	No. of Cases	70090	50889	25489	16873	972	972	2669	2027	40030	30087	930	930	1288	956	318	125
	Percentage	51.51%	51.56%	58.90%	59.03%	41.56%	52.48%	46.39%	45.09%	49.62%	50.35%	23.11%	23.13%	61.04%	60.32%	52.48%	44.64%
Unrecorded	No. of Cases	3961	3470	0	0	1115	628	0	0	0	0	2846	2842	0	0	0	0
	Percentage	2.91%	3.52%	0.00%	0.00%	47.67%	33.91%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	70.71%	70.68%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total		136065	98704	43277	28584	2339	1852	5754	4495	80670	59752	4025	4021	2110	1585	606	280

Table 33. Age Analysis of Legal Aid Recipients

Case Category		Age Group	Under 18	19-30	31-40	41-50	51-65	Over 66	Unrecorded	Total		
LAF Cases	Total	Subtotal	No. of Cases	4242	13741	23544	23895	23699	6048	3535	98704	
			Percentage	4.30%	13.92%	23.85%	24.21%	24.01%	6.13%	3.58%	100.00%	
		Female	No. of Cases	1639	5902	11961	11648	10934	2238	23	44345	
			Percentage	3.70%	13.31%	26.97%	26.27%	24.66%	5.05%	0.05%	100.00%	
		Male	No. of Cases	2603	7839	11583	12247	12765	3810	42	50889	
			Percentage	5.12%	15.40%	22.76%	24.07%	25.08%	7.49%	0.08%	100.00%	
		Unknown	No. of Cases	0	0	0	0	0	0	3470	3470	
			Percentage	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	General Cases	Subtotal	No. of Cases	3173	6152	7489	6458	4290	1012	10	28584	
			Percentage	11.10%	21.52%	26.20%	22.59%	15.01%	3.54%	0.03%	100.00%	
		Female	No. of Cases	1235	2252	3574	2685	1592	372	1	11711	
			Percentage	10.55%	19.23%	30.52%	22.93%	13.59%	3.18%	0.01%	100.00%	
		Male	No. of Cases	1938	3900	3915	3773	2698	640	9	16873	
			Percentage	11.49%	23.11%	23.20%	22.36%	15.99%	3.79%	0.05%	100.00%	
	1st Interrogation	Subtotal	No. of Cases	111	297	354	300	138	20	632	1852	
			Percentage	9.94%	20.45%	25.14%	18.76%	10.32%	1.69%	0.00%	86.30%	
		Female	No. of Cases	20	43	72	76	34	6	1	252	
			Percentage	7.94%	17.06%	28.57%	30.16%	13.49%	2.38%	0.40%	100.00%	
		Male	No. of Cases	91	254	282	224	104	14	3	972	
			Percentage	9.36%	26.13%	29.01%	23.05%	10.70%	1.44%	0.31%	100.00%	
		Unknown	No. of Cases	0	0	0	0	0	0	628	628	
			Percentage	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	
	CDCP Cases	Subtotal	No. of Cases	0	163	1610	1699	960	60	3	4495	
			Percentage	0.00%	3.63%	35.82%	37.80%	21.36%	1.33%	0.07%	100.00%	
		Female	No. of Cases	0	93	974	904	470	26	1	2712	
			Percentage	0.00%	3.43%	35.91%	33.33%	17.33%	0.96%	0.04%	91.00%	
		Male	No. of Cases	0	70	636	795	490	34	2	2271	
			Percentage	0.00%	3.08%	28.01%	35.01%	21.58%	1.50%	0.09%	89.26%	
	Expanded Consultation	Subtotal	No. of Cases	711	6446	12709	14402	15547	4602	10	54427	
			Percentage	1.31%	11.84%	23.35%	26.46%	28.56%	8.46%	0.02%	100.00%	
		Female	No. of Cases	359	3448	7292	7927	8792	1828	19	29665	
			Percentage	1.21%	11.62%	24.58%	26.72%	29.64%	6.16%	0.06%	100.00%	
		Male	No. of Cases	461	3400	6525	7246	9328	3106	21	30087	
			Percentage	1.53%	11.30%	21.69%	24.08%	31.00%	10.32%	0.07%	100.00%	
	Indigene's Interrogation	Subtotal	No. of Cases	138	281	274	265	191	22	2850	4021	
			Percentage	3.43%	6.99%	6.81%	6.59%	4.75%	0.55%	70.88%	100.00%	
		Female	No. of Cases	25	66	49	56	46	6	1	249	
			Percentage	10.04%	26.51%	19.68%	22.49%	18.47%	2.41%	0.40%	100.00%	
		Male	No. of Cases	113	215	225	209	145	16	7	930	
			Percentage	12.15%	23.12%	24.19%	22.47%	15.59%	1.72%	0.75%	100.00%	
		Unknown	No. of Cases	0	0	0	0	0	0	2842	2842	
			Percentage	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	
	Commissioned Cases	MOL Cases	Subtotal	No. of Cases	9	247	505	433	367	23	1	1585
				Percentage	0.57%	15.58%	31.86%	27.32%	23.15%	1.45%	0.06%	100.00%
Female			No. of Cases	1	129	203	167	116	13	0	629	
			Percentage	0.16%	20.51%	32.27%	26.55%	18.44%	2.07%	0.00%	100.00%	
Male			No. of Cases	8	118	302	266	251	10	1	956	
			Percentage	0.84%	12.34%	31.59%	27.82%	26.26%	1.05%	0.10%	100.00%	
CIP Case		Subtotal	No. of Cases	22	43	57	62	76	20	0	280	
			Percentage	7.86%	15.36%	20.36%	22.14%	27.14%	7.14%	0.00%	100.00%	
		Female	No. of Cases	11	22	32	36	43	11	0	155	
			Percentage	7.10%	14.19%	20.65%	23.23%	27.74%	7.10%	0.00%	100.00%	
		Male	No. of Cases	11	21	25	26	33	9	0	125	
			Percentage	1.45%	13.93%	28.97%	30.34%	22.82%	2.48%	0.00%	100.00%	

Table 34. Vocation Analysis of Legal Aid Recipients (continued on next page)

Case Category		Vocation	Application						Total Approvals					
			Female		Male		Subtotal		Female		Male		Subtotal	
			No. of Cases	Percentage	No. of Cases	Percentage	No. of Cases	Percentage	No. of Cases	Percentage	No. of Cases	Percentage	No. of Cases	Percentage
LAF Cases	General Cases	None	8156	52.83%	11563	52.83%	19719	52.83%	5276	45.05%	7522	44.58%	12798	44.77%
		Labor	4570	25.96%	7481	25.96%	12051	25.96%	3110	26.56%	4832	28.64%	7942	27.78%
		Service Industry	2198	11.55%	1444	11.55%	3642	11.55%	1467	12.53%	886	5.25%	2353	8.23%
		Housekeeping	818	3.10%	6	3.10%	824	3.10%	494	4.22%	4	0.02%	498	1.74%
		Business	242	1.35%	374	1.35%	616	1.35%	138	1.18%	222	1.32%	360	1.26%
		Freelance	420	1.88%	558	1.88%	978	1.88%	276	2.36%	350	2.07%	626	2.19%
		Farming	71	0.48%	373	0.48%	444	0.48%	56	0.48%	255	1.51%	311	1.09%
		Teaching	108	0.40%	65	0.40%	173	0.40%	59	0.50%	36	0.21%	95	0.33%
		Civil Service	33	0.23%	37	0.23%	70	0.23%	18	0.15%	26	0.15%	44	0.15%
		Military	3	0.04%	148	0.04%	151	0.04%	2	0.02%	108	0.64%	110	0.38%
		Fishery	16	0.06%	79	0.06%	95	0.06%	10	0.09%	67	0.40%	77	0.27%
		Others	1153	2.13%	3361	2.13%	4514	2.13%	805	6.87%	2565	15.20%	3370	11.79%
		Total	17788	100.00%	25489	100.00%	43277	100.00%	11711	100.00%	16873	100.00%	28584	100.00%
	ODCP Cases	None	767	24.86%	617	23.12%	1384	24.05%	619	25.08%	485	23.93%	1104	24.56%
		Labor	1184	38.38%	1312	49.16%	2496	43.38%	965	39.10%	1010	49.83%	1975	43.94%
		Service Industry	582	18.87%	370	13.86%	952	16.55%	453	18.35%	270	13.32%	723	16.08%
		Housekeeping	118	3.82%	1	0.04%	119	2.07%	91	3.69%	1	0.05%	92	2.05%
		Business	89	2.88%	46	1.72%	135	2.35%	66	2.67%	27	1.33%	93	2.07%
		Freelance	105	3.40%	126	4.72%	231	4.01%	86	3.48%	95	4.69%	181	4.03%
		Farming	8	0.26%	13	0.49%	21	0.36%	7	0.28%	11	0.54%	18	0.40%
		Teaching	37	1.20%	11	0.41%	48	0.83%	28	1.13%	6	0.30%	34	0.76%
		Civil Service	19	0.62%	36	1.35%	55	0.96%	17	0.69%	23	1.13%	40	0.89%
		Military	3	0.10%	12	0.45%	15	0.26%	1	0.04%	9	0.44%	10	0.22%
		Fishery	0	0.00%	2	0.07%	2	0.03%	0	0.00%	2	0.10%	2	0.04%
		Others	173	5.61%	123	4.61%	296	5.14%	135	5.47%	88	4.34%	223	4.96%
		Total	3085	100.00%	2669	100.00%	5754	100.00%	2468	100.00%	2027	100.00%	4495	100.00%
	Expanded Consultation	None	4792	11.79%	4668	11.66%	9460	11.73%	3741	12.61%	3579	11.90%	7320	12.25%
		Labor	3411	8.39%	4683	11.70%	8094	10.03%	2460	8.29%	3263	10.85%	5723	9.58%
		Service Industry	3355	8.26%	2038	5.09%	5393	6.69%	2252	7.59%	1341	4.46%	3593	6.01%
		Housekeeping	3390	8.34%	51	0.13%	3441	4.27%	2347	7.91%	35	0.12%	2382	3.99%
		Business	1179	2.90%	1460	3.65%	2639	3.27%	741	2.50%	979	3.25%	1720	2.88%
		Freelance	662	1.63%	842	2.10%	1504	1.86%	463	1.56%	593	1.97%	1056	1.77%
		Farming	150	0.37%	562	1.40%	712	0.88%	118	0.40%	422	1.40%	540	0.90%
		Teaching	495	1.22%	211	0.53%	706	0.88%	241	0.81%	88	0.29%	329	0.55%
		Civil Service	313	0.77%	330	0.82%	643	0.80%	145	0.49%	165	0.55%	310	0.52%
		Military	20	0.05%	108	0.27%	128	0.16%	10	0.03%	58	0.19%	68	0.11%
		Fishery	36	0.09%	32	0.08%	68	0.08%	28	0.09%	26	0.09%	54	0.09%
		Others	22837	56.19%	25045	62.57%	47882	59.36%	17119	57.71%	19538	64.94%	36657	61.35%
		Total	40640	100.00%	40030	100.00%	80670	100.00%	29665	100.00%	30087	100.00%	59752	100.00%

Table 34. Vocation Analysis of Legal Aid Recipients (continued from previous page)

Case Category		Vocation	Application						Total Approvals					
			Female		Male		Subtotal		Female		Male		Subtotal	
			No. of Cases	Percentage	No. of Cases	Percentage	No. of Cases	Percentage	No. of Cases	Percentage	No. of Cases	Percentage	No. of Cases	Percentage
Commissioned Cases	MOL Cases	None	471	57.30%	725	56.29%	1196	56.68%	356	56.60%	534	55.86%	890	56.15%
		Labor	193	23.48%	429	33.31%	622	29.48%	154	24.48%	323	33.79%	477	30.09%
		Service Industry	71	8.64%	69	5.36%	140	6.64%	50	7.95%	48	5.02%	98	6.18%
		Housekeeping	32	3.89%	1	0.08%	33	1.56%	26	4.13%	0	0.00%	26	1.64%
		Business	4	0.49%	4	0.31%	8	0.38%	3	0.48%	2	0.21%	5	0.32%
		Freelance	14	1.70%	11	0.85%	25	1.18%	13	2.07%	9	0.94%	22	1.39%
		Farming	1	0.12%	1	0.08%	2	0.09%	1	0.16%	1	0.10%	2	0.13%
		Teaching	1	0.12%	2	0.16%	3	0.14%	0	0.00%	1	0.10%	1	0.06%
		Civil Service	1	0.12%	0	0.00%	1	0.05%	1	0.16%	0	0.00%	1	0.06%
		Military	0	0.00%	2	0.16%	2	0.09%	0	0.00%	2	0.21%	2	0.13%
		Fishery	1	0.12%	1	0.08%	2	0.09%	1	0.16%	1	0.10%	2	0.13%
		Others	33	4.01%	43	3.34%	76	3.60%	24	3.82%	35	3.66%	59	3.72%
		Total	822	100.00%	1288	100.00%	2110	100.00%	629	100.00%	956	100.00%	1585	100.00%
	CIP Case	None	109	37.85%	97	30.50%	206	33.99%	52	33.55%	33	26.40%	85	30.36%
		Labor	64	22.22%	138	43.40%	202	33.33%	29	18.71%	56	44.80%	85	30.36%
		Service Industry	52	18.06%	22	6.92%	74	12.21%	35	22.58%	6	4.80%	41	14.64%
		Housekeeping	34	11.81%	0	0.00%	34	5.61%	25	16.13%	0	0.00%	25	8.93%
		Business	3	1.04%	3	0.94%	6	0.99%	0	0.00%	2	1.60%	2	0.71%
		Freelance	3	1.04%	10	3.14%	13	2.15%	1	0.65%	2	1.60%	3	1.07%
		Farming	1	0.35%	20	6.29%	21	3.47%	0	0.00%	10	8.00%	10	3.57%
		Teaching	3	1.04%	1	0.31%	4	0.66%	3	1.94%	1	0.80%	4	1.43%
		Civil Service	6	2.08%	7	2.20%	13	2.15%	6	3.87%	6	4.80%	12	4.29%
		Military	0	0.00%	7	2.20%	7	1.16%	0	0.00%	5	4.00%	5	1.79%
		Fishery	0	0.00%	1	0.31%	1	0.17%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
		Others	13	4.51%	12	3.77%	25	4.13%	4	2.58%	4	3.20%	8	2.86%
		Total	288	100.00%	318	100.00%	606	100.00%	155	100.00%	125	100.00%	280	100.00%
Note: Applicants of the 1st Interrogation Program and the Indigenous Interrogation Program were not included in this table because they were not requested to file their vocation information due to the urgent nature of their cases.														

Table 35. Educational Background of Applicants and Recipients

Case Category		Education	Application						Approval					
			Female		Male		Subtotal		Female		Male		Subtotal	
			No. of Cases	Percentage	No. of Cases	Percentage	No. of Cases	Percentage	No. of Cases	Percentage	No. of Cases	Percentage	No. of Cases	Percentage
LAF Cases	General Cases	None	901	5.07%	964	3.78%	1865	4.31%	594	5.07%	688	4.08%	1282	4.49%
		Elementary School	2453	13.79%	2962	11.62%	5415	12.51%	1652	14.11%	1982	11.75%	3634	12.71%
		Junior High	3803	21.38%	7366	28.90%	11169	25.81%	2691	22.98%	4980	29.51%	7671	26.84%
		Senior High/Vocational School	6745	37.92%	8649	33.93%	15394	35.57%	4474	38.20%	5556	32.93%	10030	35.09%
		University/College	3244	18.24%	3171	12.44%	6415	14.82%	1897	16.20%	1746	10.35%	3643	12.74%
		Master/PhD	138	0.78%	192	0.75%	330	0.76%	53	0.45%	84	0.50%	137	0.48%
		Others	504	2.83%	2185	8.57%	2689	6.21%	350	2.99%	1837	10.89%	2187	7.65%
		Total	17788	100.00%	25489	100.00%	43277	100.00%	11711	100.00%	16873	100.00%	28584	100.00%
	CDCP Cases	None	14	0.45%	7	0.26%	21	0.36%	14	0.57%	6	0.30%	20	0.44%
		Elementary School	153	4.96%	106	3.97%	259	4.50%	130	5.27%	90	4.44%	220	4.89%
		Junior High	413	13.39%	432	16.19%	845	14.69%	365	14.79%	340	16.77%	705	15.68%
		Senior High/Vocational School	1572	50.96%	1216	45.56%	2788	48.45%	1263	51.18%	941	46.42%	2204	49.03%
		University/College	793	25.71%	782	29.30%	1575	27.37%	591	23.95%	557	27.48%	1148	25.54%
		Master/PhD	31	1.00%	40	1.50%	71	1.23%	23	0.93%	26	1.28%	49	1.09%
		Others	109	3.53%	86	3.22%	195	3.39%	82	3.32%	67	3.31%	149	3.31%
		Total	3085	100.00%	2669	100.00%	5754	100.00%	2468	100.00%	2027	100.00%	4495	100.00%
	Expanded Consultation	None	879	2.16%	757	1.89%	1636	2.03%	726	2.45%	616	2.05%	1342	2.25%
		Elementary School	1618	3.98%	1374	3.43%	2992	3.71%	1294	4.36%	1157	3.85%	2451	4.10%
		Junior High	2612	6.43%	2424	6.06%	5036	6.24%	2126	7.17%	1978	6.57%	4104	6.87%
		Senior High/Vocational School	7193	17.70%	5381	13.44%	12574	15.59%	5370	18.10%	3977	13.22%	9347	15.64%
		University/College	7062	17.38%	5829	14.56%	12891	15.98%	4348	14.66%	3664	12.18%	8012	13.41%
		Master/PhD	741	1.82%	1031	2.58%	1772	2.20%	380	1.28%	532	1.77%	912	1.53%
		Others	20535	50.53%	23234	58.04%	43769	54.26%	15421	51.98%	18163	60.37%	33584	56.21%
		Total	40640	100.00%	40030	100.00%	80670	100.00%	29665	100.00%	30087	100.00%	59752	100.00%
Commissioned Cases	MOL Cases	None	13	1.58%	13	1.01%	26	1.23%	12	1.91%	9	0.94%	21	1.32%
		Elementary School	68	8.27%	74	5.75%	142	6.73%	57	9.06%	59	6.17%	116	7.32%
		Junior High	91	11.07%	204	15.84%	295	13.98%	62	9.86%	152	15.90%	214	13.50%
		Senior High/Vocational School	272	33.09%	498	38.66%	770	36.49%	205	32.59%	371	38.81%	576	36.34%
		University/College	345	41.97%	405	31.44%	750	35.55%	268	42.61%	297	31.07%	565	35.65%
		Master/PhD	23	2.80%	75	5.82%	98	4.64%	16	2.54%	51	5.33%	67	4.23%
		Others	10	1.22%	19	1.48%	29	1.37%	9	1.43%	17	1.78%	26	1.64%
		Total	822	100.00%	1288	100.00%	2110	100.00%	629	100.00%	956	100.00%	1585	100.00%
	CIP Case	None	19	6.60%	8	2.52%	27	4.46%	10	6.45%	1	0.80%	11	3.93%
		Elementary School	67	23.26%	56	17.61%	123	20.30%	35	22.58%	19	15.20%	54	19.29%
		Junior High	39	13.54%	87	27.36%	126	20.79%	13	8.39%	30	24.00%	43	15.36%
		Senior High/Vocational School	110	38.19%	111	34.91%	221	36.47%	60	38.71%	52	41.60%	112	40.00%
		University/College	45	15.63%	43	13.52%	88	14.52%	33	21.29%	17	13.60%	50	17.86%
		Master/PhD	0	0.00%	4	1.26%	4	0.66%	0	0.00%	2	1.60%	2	0.71%
		Others	8	2.78%	9	2.83%	17	2.81%	4	2.58%	4	3.20%	8	2.86%
		Total	288	100.00%	318	100.00%	606	100.00%	155	100.00%	125	100.00%	280	100.00%
Note: Applicants of the 1st Interrogation Program and the Indigenous Interrogation Program were not included in this table because they were not requested to file their education information due to the urgent nature of their cases.														

Table 36. Numbers and Percentages of Disabled Recipients

LAF Branch	General Cases			1st Interrogation			CDOP Cases			Expanded Consultation			Indigene's Interrogation			MOL Cases			Commissioned Cases	
	Disabled Recipient	Total Approval	Percentage	Disabled Recipient	Total Approval	Percentage	Disabled Recipient	Total Approval	Percentage	Disabled Recipient	Total Approval	Percentage	Disabled Recipient	Total Approval	Percentage	Disabled Recipient	Total Approval	Percentage	Disabled Recipient	Total Approval
Keelung Branch	111	885	12.54%	35	71	49.30%	4	63	6.35%	343	862	39.79%	3	64	4.69%	4	30	13.33%	0	4
Taipei Branch	843	4956	17.01%	267	361	73.96%	94	1047	8.98%	160	8726	1.83%	1	271	0.37%	14	274	5.11%	0	11
Shilin Branch	322	1715	18.78%	139	156	89.10%	7	397	1.76%	144	7620	1.89%	2	109	1.83%	2	57	3.51%	0	1
Bandiao Branch	414	3191	12.97%	219	257	85.21%	46	444	10.36%	116	13684	0.85%	6	320	1.88%	12	213	5.63%	0	29
Taoyuan Branch	169	1753	9.64%	72	95	75.79%	3	334	0.90%	56	3997	1.40%	6	814	0.74%	7	158	4.43%	2	30
Hsinchu Branch	77	805	9.57%	12	12	100.00%	8	78	10.26%	77	559	13.77%	0	95	0.00%	4	51	7.84%	0	12
Miaoli Branch	75	661	11.35%	74	77	96.10%	3	28	10.71%	58	749	7.74%	7	124	5.65%	2	20	10.00%	0	5
Taichung Branch	247	2496	9.90%	133	151	88.08%	17	355	4.79%	71	4117	1.72%	5	310	1.61%	6	162	3.70%	1	22
Nantou Branch	138	682	20.23%	13	18	72.22%	11	70	15.71%	105	1556	6.75%	1	23	4.35%	4	20	20.00%	1	7
Changhua Branch	122	1117	10.92%	30	42	71.43%	2	98	2.04%	131	1306	10.03%	0	29	0.00%	6	94	6.38%	1	5
Yunlin Branch	48	432	11.11%	7	9	77.78%	0	22	0.00%	40	651	6.14%	0	6	0.00%	2	23	8.70%	0	2
Chiayi Branch	140	847	16.53%	58	78	74.36%	4	96	4.17%	53	1102	4.81%	0	46	0.00%	5	64	7.81%	0	1
Tainan Branch	306	2038	15.01%	94	112	83.93%	19	420	4.52%	31	5510	0.56%	2	177	1.13%	7	172	4.07%	0	4
Kaohsiung Branch	320	2967	10.79%	222	250	88.80%	28	636	4.40%	36	4257	0.85%	3	353	0.85%	8	135	5.93%	0	20
Pingtung Branch	231	1510	15.30%	12	20	60.00%	13	140	9.29%	100	2028	4.93%	1	197	0.51%	6	67	8.96%	0	24
Taitung Branch	103	885	11.64%	16	26	61.54%	12	199	6.03%	132	889	14.85%	5	294	1.70%	0	6	0.00%	8	54
Hualien Branch	64	778	8.23%	20	28	71.43%	0	8	0.00%	7	725	0.97%	8	728	1.10%	0	17	0.00%	1	38
Yilan Branch	107	637	16.80%	53	85	62.35%	6	47	12.77%	24	814	2.95%	5	51	9.80%	4	21	19.05%	0	11
Kimmen Branch	4	70	5.71%	1	1	100.00%	0	8	0.00%	0	303	0.00%	0	7	0.00%	0	1	0.00%	0	0
Matsu Branch	3	14	21.43%	0	0	-	0	0	-	42	48	87.50%	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0
Penghu Branch	15	145	10.34%	3	3	100.00%	0	5	0.00%	52	249	20.88%	0	3	0.00%	0	0	-	0	0
Total	3859	28584	13.50%	1480	1852	79.91%	277	4495	6.16%	1778	59752	2.98%	55	4021	1.37%	93	1585	5.87%	14	260

Note: For disabled applicants who have the "Handbook for People with Disabilities" certified by the Department of Social Welfare, LAF provides legal aid without further differentiating their disability types.

Table 37. Numbers and Percentages of Indigenous Recipients' Cases

LAF Branch	General Cases			CDOF Cases			Expanded Consultation			Indigene's Interrogation			MOL Cases			Commissioned Cases		
	Indigenous Recipients	Total Approval	Percentage	Indigenous Recipients	Total Approval	Percentage	Indigenous Recipients	Total Approval	Percentage	Indigenous Recipients	Total Approval	Percentage	Indigenous Recipients	Total Approval	Percentage	Indigenous Recipients	Total Approval	Percentage
Keelung Branch	74	885	8.36%	1	63	1.59%	8	862	0.93%	64	64	100.00%	2	30	6.67%	4	4	100.00%
Taipei Branch	277	4956	5.59%	19	1047	1.81%	62	8726	0.71%	271	271	100.00%	7	274	2.55%	11	11	100.00%
Shilin Branch	97	1715	5.66%	4	397	1.01%	25	7620	0.33%	109	109	100.00%	0	57	0.00%	1	1	100.00%
Bandiao Branch	229	3191	7.18%	13	444	2.93%	10	13684	0.07%	320	320	100.00%	9	213	4.23%	29	29	100.00%
Taoyuan Branch	257	1753	14.66%	14	334	4.19%	52	3997	1.30%	814	814	100.00%	11	158	6.96%	30	30	100.00%
Hsinchu Branch	106	805	13.17%	11	78	14.10%	32	559	5.72%	95	95	100.00%	0	51	0.00%	12	12	100.00%
Miaoli Branch	83	661	12.56%	1	28	3.57%	23	749	3.07%	124	124	100.00%	0	20	0.00%	5	5	100.00%
Taichung Branch	246	2496	9.86%	3	355	0.85%	60	4117	1.46%	310	310	100.00%	0	162	0.00%	22	22	100.00%
Nantou Branch	117	682	17.16%	6	70	8.57%	55	1556	3.53%	23	23	100.00%	0	20	0.00%	7	7	100.00%
Changhua Branch	35	1117	3.13%	0	98	0.00%	10	1306	0.77%	29	29	100.00%	0	94	0.00%	5	5	100.00%
Yulin Branch	7	432	1.62%	1	22	4.55%	1	651	0.15%	6	6	100.00%	0	23	0.00%	2	2	100.00%
Chiayi Branch	54	847	6.38%	1	96	1.04%	8	1102	0.73%	46	46	100.00%	0	64	0.00%	1	1	100.00%
Tainan Branch	42	2038	2.06%	5	420	1.19%	19	5510	0.34%	177	177	100.00%	2	172	1.16%	4	4	100.00%
Kaohsiung Branch	129	2967	4.35%	15	636	2.36%	20	4257	0.47%	353	353	100.00%	0	135	0.00%	20	20	100.00%
Pingtung Branch	227	1510	15.03%	16	140	11.43%	77	2028	3.80%	197	197	100.00%	4	67	5.97%	24	24	100.00%
Taitung Branch	521	885	58.87%	95	199	47.74%	380	889	42.74%	294	294	100.00%	0	6	0.00%	54	54	100.00%
Hualien Branch	426	778	54.76%	8	8	100.00%	284	725	39.17%	728	728	100.00%	6	17	35.29%	38	38	100.00%
Yilan Branch	78	637	12.24%	5	47	10.64%	65	814	7.99%	51	51	100.00%	0	21	0.00%	11	11	100.00%
Kimmen Branch	5	70	7.14%	0	8	0.00%	1	303	0.33%	7	7	100.00%	0	1	0.00%	0	0	-
Matsu Branch	0	14	0.00%	0	0	-	2	48	4.17%	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-
Penghu Branch	0	145	0.00%	0	5	0.00%	0	249	0.00%	3	3	100.00%	0	0	-	0	0	-
Total	3010	28584	10.53%	218	4495	4.85%	1194	59752	2.00%	4021	4021	100.00%	41	1585	2.59%	280	280	100.00%

Note: As indigenous applicants will be classified as indigenous interrogation cases, 1st Interrogation Program cannot have any indigenous applicants, who are therefore not included in this program.

Table 38. Numbers and Percentages of Non-National Recipients

LAF Branch	General Cases			1st Interrogation			CDCP Cases			Expanded Consultation			MOL Cases			CIP Case		
	Non-National Recipients	Total Approval	Percentage	Non-National Recipients	Total Approval	Percentage	Non-National Recipients	Total Approval	Percentage	Non-National Recipients	Total Approval	Percentage	Non-National Recipients	Total Approval	Percentage	Non-National Recipients	Total Approval	Percentage
Keelung Branch	23	885	2.60%	0	71	0.00%	0	63	0.00%	10	862	1.16%	4	30	13.33%	0	4	0.00%
Taipei Branch	403	4956	8.13%	5	361	1.39%	1	1047	0.10%	98	8726	1.12%	14	274	5.11%	0	11	0.00%
Shilin Branch	49	1715	2.86%	0	156	0.00%	1	397	0.25%	17	7620	0.22%	2	57	3.51%	0	1	0.00%
Banqiao Branch	160	3191	5.01%	0	257	0.00%	0	444	0.00%	67	13684	0.49%	12	213	5.63%	0	29	0.00%
Taoyuan Branch	245	1753	13.98%	0	95	0.00%	0	334	0.00%	17	3997	0.43%	7	158	4.43%	0	30	0.00%
Hsinchu Branch	40	805	4.97%	0	12	0.00%	0	78	0.00%	43	559	7.69%	4	51	7.84%	0	12	0.00%
Miaoli Branch	20	661	3.03%	1	77	1.30%	0	28	0.00%	21	749	2.80%	2	20	10.00%	0	5	0.00%
Taichung Branch	102	2496	4.09%	1	151	0.66%	1	355	0.28%	55	4117	1.34%	6	162	3.70%	0	22	0.00%
Nantou Branch	27	682	3.96%	1	18	5.56%	0	70	0.00%	71	1556	4.56%	4	20	20.00%	0	7	0.00%
Changhua Branch	30	1117	2.69%	0	42	0.00%	0	98	0.00%	8	1306	0.61%	6	94	6.38%	0	5	0.00%
Yunlin Branch	38	432	8.80%	0	9	0.00%	0	22	0.00%	5	651	0.77%	2	23	8.70%	0	2	0.00%
Chiayi Branch	25	847	2.95%	2	78	2.56%	0	96	0.00%	18	1102	1.63%	5	64	7.81%	0	1	0.00%
Tainan Branch	64	2038	3.14%	0	112	0.00%	0	420	0.00%	28	5510	0.51%	7	172	4.07%	0	4	0.00%
Kaohsiung Branch	69	2967	2.33%	3	250	1.20%	0	636	0.00%	12	4257	0.28%	8	135	5.93%	0	20	0.00%
Pingtung Branch	36	1510	2.38%	0	20	0.00%	0	140	0.00%	17	2028	0.84%	6	67	8.96%	0	24	0.00%
Taitung Branch	4	885	0.45%	1	26	3.85%	1	199	0.50%	5	889	0.56%	0	6	0.00%	0	54	0.00%
Hualien Branch	21	778	2.70%	0	28	0.00%	0	8	0.00%	19	725	2.62%	0	17	0.00%	0	38	0.00%
Yilan Branch	43	637	6.75%	9	85	10.59%	0	47	0.00%	9	814	1.11%	4	21	19.05%	0	11	0.00%
Keelung Branch	3	70	4.29%	0	1	0.00%	0	8	0.00%	11	303	3.63%	0	1	0.00%	0	0	-
Matsu Branch	5	14	35.71%	0	0	-	0	0	-	9	48	18.75%	0	0	-	0	0	-
Penghu Branch	3	145	2.07%	0	3	0.00%	0	5	0.00%	1	249	0.40%	0	0	-	0	0	-
Total	1410	28584	4.93%	23	1852	1.24%	4	4495	0.09%	541	59752	0.91%	93	1585	5.87%	0	280	0.00%

Note: As the Indigenous Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney Program is designed for applicants having indigenous background recognized by Taiwan laws, applicants in this Program do not include non-nationals.

Table 39. Numbers and Percentages of Low-Income Household Recipients

LAF Branch	General Cases				CDCP Cases			
	Low-income Household Recipients (a)	Mid-to-low-income Household recipients (b)	Total Approvals (c)	Percentage (a+b)/c	Low-income Household Recipients (d)	Mid-to-low-income Household Recipients (e)	Total Approvals (f)	Percentage (d+e)/f
Keelung Branch	69	57	885	14.24%	10	4	63	22.22%
Taipei Branch	1032	183	4956	24.52%	108	23	1047	12.51%
Shilin Branch	422	92	1715	29.97%	67	15	397	20.65%
Bangiao Branch	570	193	3191	23.91%	41	12	444	11.94%
Taoyuan Branch	170	41	1753	12.04%	10	3	334	3.89%
Hsinchu Branch	83	33	805	14.41%	5	3	78	10.26%
Miaoli Branch	71	20	661	13.77%	3	0	28	10.71%
Taichung Branch	433	250	2496	27.36%	38	16	355	15.21%
Nantou Branch	92	88	682	26.39%	1	10	70	15.71%
Changhua Branch	103	168	1117	24.26%	4	22	98	26.53%
Yunlin Branch	46	25	432	16.44%	1	2	22	13.64%
Chiayi Branch	104	89	847	22.79%	2	2	96	4.17%
Tainan Branch	291	246	2038	26.35%	31	22	420	12.62%
Kaohsiung Branch	611	423	2967	34.85%	75	48	636	19.34%
Pingtung Branch	221	178	1510	26.42%	10	11	140	15.00%
Taitung Branch	120	29	885	16.84%	13	7	199	10.05%
Hualien Branch	56	31	778	11.18%	1	0	8	12.50%
Yilan Branch	67	47	637	17.90%	1	3	47	8.51%
Kimmen Branch	8	1	70	12.86%	0	0	8	0.00%
Matsu Branch	0	0	14	0.00%	0	0	0	-
Penghu Branch	33	19	145	35.86%	0	0	5	0.00%
Total	4602	2213	28584	23.84%	421	203	4495	13.88%

Note: Applicants in other categories did not present documents to prove their low-income or mid-to-low-income household status, and therefore could not be included in the statistics.



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